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Humphrey Wins Indiana, Holds a Slim Lead in Ohio

Wallace Finishes A Solid Second In Hoosier State

INDIANAPOLIS, May 3 (AP).—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota won Indiana's Democratic presidential primary yesterday, but Hoosier voters registered a substantial protest vote for Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace.

Capitalizing on the school bus issue in suburban Indianapolis and on strong blue-collar support in the Gary steel district, Gov. Wallace took 42 percent of the vote and 21 of the state's 76 Democratic National Convention delegates.

Sen. Humphrey had 47 percent of the vote with 59 percent of the precincts reporting. Maine's Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, whose name was on the ballot although he did not campaign here, got 2 percent.

In the Alabama primary, also held yesterday, Gov. Wallace won.

Sen. Henry Jackson says he's quitting primary trail, but remains a candidate. Story, Page 3.

At least 15 of the state's 37 delegates and was leading in districts likely to give him seven more. And with that majority, he could dictate the election of the six remaining delegates from the state at large.

Indiana Democratic chairman Gordon St. Angelo said Gov. Wallace was helped by an 11 percent crossover vote by Republicans.

Sen. Humphrey, in Ohio, said he was not surprised at Gov. Wallace's strong showing in Indiana.

Gov. Wallace concentrated on the west vote in this country, Sen. Humphrey remarked, and could expect to win some more major showings in the remaining primaries.

Sen. Humphrey, who gained 54 first-ballot delegates by taking the Indiana preference primary and seven of the state's 11 congressional districts, received his strongest support in Indianapolis' 11th District, which is mainly white, but has most of



Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey watches returns from the voting in Ohio.



Sen. George McGovern

Cleveland Tally Chaotic; Chance For McGovern

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 3 (AP).—Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota held a slim margin over Sen. George S. McGovern of South Dakota in the battle for Ohio's 15 Democratic presidential convention delegates today, with the final outcome resting in a bogged-down vote count in the heavily populated Cleveland area. It appeared that the winner would not be known until tomorrow, if then.

Counting of ballots from the state's largest city was held up by a court order that set back closing of Cuyahoga County (Cleveland) polling places to midnight. These ballots could swing the primary for either Sen. Humphrey, the pre-vote favorite, or Sen. McGovern.

Only a few Cleveland votes were included in totals. And even these were uncertain, clouded by threats of a variety of court suits seeking to force a new primary in the area.

With 9,181 of the state's 12,848 polling places reported, the vote totals were: Sen. Humphrey, 337,356; Sen. McGovern, 335,989; Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, 86,556; Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington, 70,266; and former Sen. Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota, 20,069.

38 At-Large Seats

Sen. Humphrey was leading the race for the 38 at-large seats. He also led for 42 delegates in nine congressional districts. Sen. McGovern led 11 districts with 55 delegates.

The confusion in Cuyahoga County centered on about 130 of the county's 1,788 polling places. For the first time, all the polling places in the county were to be automated.

But getting voting machines into polling places turned out to be one of the biggest stumbling blocks.

Truckers said they were unable to get into many polling places—such as schools and churches—after normal closing hours Monday. Other delivery problems persisted yesterday morning.

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SKYJACKER—One of the hijackers of a Turkish jet brandishing a pistol and a hand grenade as he oversees the removal of a Turkish plane, one of the hostages passengers who reportedly suffered a heart attack.

In Bid to Save 3 Condemned Men

Turkish Leftists Hijack Plane, Threaten to Blast 66 Aboard

ISTANBUL, May 3 (AP).—Leftist terrorists armed with pistols and hand grenades hijacked a Turkish Airlines DC-8 to Bulgaria today and threatened to blow up the plane and passengers unless three fellow terrorists facing execution in Turkey are freed.

They set a deadline for tomorrow, but gave no specific hour. One of the hijackers emerged from the plane at Sofia airport to make the demands to Turkish Embassy officials.

The hijackers, whose number was variously put at four or five, reportedly demanded that three condemned men, self-proclaimed "warriors" of the Turkish People's Liberation Army, be freed along with other political prisoners.

The hijackers also believed to be TPLA members, asked for political asylum in Bulgaria, and this was granted, the semi-official Anatolian News Agency reported. Aboard the plane were 59 passengers and a crew of seven, Turkey's Interior Ministry said.

They were held hostage while the Turkish cabinet and National Security Council met in an extraordinary joint session under President Cevdet Sunay to consider the terrorists' demands.

One Turkish passenger suffered a heart attack and was allowed to leave the plane for treatment.

The plane was hijacked while on a flight from Ankara to Istanbul. At least seven foreigners were aboard, including an American identified as David Evans, a retired military officer.

Also aboard were Omer Inonu, son of former Turkish President Ismet Inonu, chairman of the Republican People's party, and a

'Every Man for Himself' Hué Gripped by Panic, Deserters Loot, Burn

By Sydney H. Schanberg

HUE, South Vietnam, May 3 (NYT).—The fabric of life in this city appeared to be disintegrating today, with at least 150,000 persons fleeing to the south on foot, by truck and in river flotillas of leaky sampans as the North Vietnamese pushed closer.

The government of Thua Thien province, of which Hué is the capital, was in the process of collapsing, and signs of anarchy began to permeate the city.

South Vietnamese Army deserters from the scattered 3d Division, which abandoned the northern city of Quang Tri to the North Vietnamese without a fight today, looting, intimidating and firing at persons who displeased them. Automatic weapons bursts and sniper fire crackled all day as rival factions of 3d Division deserters clashed with each other.

Neither the city police nor the military police were doing much to try to stem the rampage. For the soldiers, with their automatic rifles and grenades, are much more heavily armed.

"Right now, it's everyone for himself," said a despondent Hué student.

"We're trying desperately to dampen the panic," said an American adviser, "trying to get the local government to form an emergency committee to keep essential services going—police, health, feeding the refugees. I've got my fingers in the dike, but I've got more holes than fingers."

A suggested punishment

Of the deserters, he said: "They ought to shoot them."

Last night, the deserters—who apparently number in the thousands—set fire to the city's sprawling central marketplace during a wild, drunken gunfight with another military unit.

One report said the other unit was composed of South Vietnamese marines, who are the only government troops fighting on the northern front and who have been ashamed and angry over the headlong flight of the 3d Division.

The 3d Division deserters are also angry at their officers, who they abandoned them in Quang Tri, 32 miles north of Hué, and left them to find their way out of the North Vietnamese encirclement. Many were penniless and had not eaten for two days when they reached Hué yesterday, and they told friends that they had set the fire to express their rage at their officers.

The fire, which spread no farther than the market, burned spectacularly all night—lighting both the sky and the adjacent Perfume River as it gutted acres of small shops and buckled the steel-and-concrete main market building.

This morning, as the market still smoldered and occasionally flickered into flame again, scavengers and looters—both civilian and military—roamed through the ruins, which were littered with the brass of expended cartridge shells.

Old Woman's Rage

An old woman, afraid to resurrect her smashed vegetable stall, shouted bitterly at looters nearby: "Why are you taking things that don't belong to you?" They just smiled sheepishly at her.

A family of three was hanging away with steel bars at a locked metal chest to try to get at what might be inside.

A dozen people calmly looted a rice shop, shoveling the foodstuff into sacks and boxes.

A smiling government political indoctrination worker, clad in his black uniform, strolled off with

several sacks of food and clothing slung over his shoulder.

A lieutenant from a command unit watched the scene, sitting on his parked Honda motorbike. Asked why the army did not stop the looting, he replied mildly: "It is not our job."

When it was pointed out that soldiers had started the fire, he said: "I was not there."

On the open second floor of the main market building, the naked body of an old woman lay

in a corner of the large hall. She had apparently been raped and then shot.

The marketplace was crucial to the food supply of Hué.

No eggs or bread were available today at the rundown Huong Giang Hotel, the city's best, where most of the large international press corps is staying.

North Vietnamese forces pushed a little closer to Hué today. The Communist forces apparently

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Kissinger in Paris? Not According To Reports From Washington

WASHINGTON, May 3 (Reuters).—Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's foreign-affairs adviser, was reported to have attended a White House briefing today on the Vietnam war.

The report dampened speculation that he was in Paris for secret peace talks.

The information came from Rep. Gerald Ford, of Michigan, Republican leader in the House of Representatives, who attended the briefing along with President Nixon and other congressional leaders.

White House secrecy on the movements of Mr. Kissinger had led to speculation that he was going to, or was already in, Paris to resume his secret Vietnam peace talks with Le Duc Tho, a member of the North Vietnamese Politburo.

But the White House said Mr. Kissinger conferred last night with Mr. Nixon on Vietnam aboard the presidential yacht Sequoia on the Potomac River.

This statement was greeted with some reserve in view of Mr. Kissinger's secret talks in Moscow 10 days ago at a time when presidential spokesmen were saying the foreign-affairs adviser was with Mr. Nixon at Camp David, in the Maryland mountains.

In Paris, a French newspaper reported that secret peace negotiations have resumed, and that a U.S. aide proposed a seven-day cease-fire as a step toward lasting peace. A dispatch on Paris developments, on the eve of the renewal of publicly scheduled talks, is on Page 2.

Biggest U.S. Air Raids Mounted

Saigon Shuffles Army Chiefs As Enemy Advance Rolls On

From Wire Dispatches

SAIGON, May 3.—South Vietnam today announced a major shake-up of its military command, with one general, whose division abandoned Quang Tri without a fight Monday, relieved of his duties and placed "under investigation."

The shake-up came as the North Vietnamese and their Viet Cong allies took another big chunk of the central coastal lowlands, tumbled another base on the approaches to Hué and pressed on despite the heaviest U.S. air raids in more than four years.

A huge U.S. air armada—planes of the Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps—made heavy

strikes against North Vietnamese positions inside South Vietnam, but again there was no immediate sign that the enemy tide was being turned or halted.

U.S. fighter-bombers flew 618 strikes in all four military regions of South Vietnam, about two-thirds of them in the northernmost provinces, Quang Tri and Thua Thien, in efforts to forestall a ground assault on Hué.

U.S. aircraft losses rose past a total of 60 since the Communist offensive began 35 days ago. The U.S. command announced the downing of two more A-1 fighter-bombers and of a light reconnaissance plane, but said all crewmen involved were rescued.

32 Americans Killed

The U.S. command said 35 helicopters and 27 planes have been lost in Indochina since the Red offensive was launched March 30. The command said 32 Americans have been killed, 18 wounded and 47 are missing as the result of the aircraft downings.

A North Vietnamese press agency dispatch distributed in Paris said that an F-4 Phantom and two A-7 Corsairs were downed over North Vietnam today.

Radio Hanoi, monitored in Hong Kong, said they were downed just north of the Demilitarized Zone, and they brought to \$351 the total of U.S. air losses over North Vietnam.

The Saigon announcement of the military shake-up said that Lt. Gen. Hoang Xuan Lam, commander of northernmost Military Region 1, would be replaced by Lt. Gen. Ngo Quang Truong, who has been commander of Region 1.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Details of U.S. Plan Reported

U.S. Sends New Proposals to SALT Talks

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, May 3 (WP).—The United States is presenting to the Soviet Union a proposal for a strategic arms limitation treaty that would freeze at existing levels the number of land-based and submarine-based offensive missiles and provide for two anti-ballistic missile installations in each country.

The new proposal was worked out following what the White House called "confidential exchanges" between President Nixon and the Soviet Communist party chief, Leonid I. Brezhnev.

A White House announcement Monday night of "a major advance" toward an agreement indicated that the terms of this new proposal had already been discussed in some detail with Soviet

officials. It is therefore anticipated that its terms will be acceptable to Moscow.

The chief U.S. negotiator, Gerard Smith, was carrying instructions to present this proposal when he returned to Helsinki yesterday from Washington. The White House expressed confidence Monday that Mr. Smith's counterpart, Vladimir S. Semenov, also would be receiving instructions from his government.

It was learned that the major points of the American proposal are:

Two anti-ballistic missile installations for each country with 100 launchers at each site. One installation would protect an intercontinental ballistic missile complex and the other would be deployed around what is known as the national command author-

ity, Moscow and Washington. The proposal thus provides for "symmetry," which the Russians have been demanding.

The Soviet Union has an ABM installation near Moscow but none near a missile site. The United States has none near Washington but is building an ABM complex at a Minuteman site at Grand Forks, N.D.

A freeze on land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles limiting both sides to those built or under construction when the agreement is signed. According to a U.S. Defense Department statement in February, the United States had 1,054 launchers and the Soviet Union was expected to have 1,550.

The U.S. proposal also calls for a limit on the large Soviet SS-9s (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Prospects for Compromise Set Back

New Demands by Bonn Treaty Foes

By David Binder

BONN, May 3 (NYT).—Prospects for a parliamentary compromise leading to bipartisan confirmation of West Germany's disputed Eastern treaties took a turn for the worse today as opposition hardliners raised new demands on the government of Chancellor Willy Brandt.

The pessimistic view was just about the only thing on which the coalition government of Social and Free Democrats could find agreement with the strong conservative opposition led by Rainer C. Barzel.

At a conference of coalition and opposition leaders this morning and again at its own Bundestag grouping this afternoon, the conservatives insisted that the treaties be complemented with a three-point West German declaration to be acknowledged by the Soviet Union.

The declaration, in the opposition view, must include West Germany's insistence on the right of self-determination as a nation, rear movement of people between the two German states and Soviet acknowledgment of West German membership in the European Common Market.

Skeptical on Demands

Government spokesmen expressed skepticism about most of these demands, as they have in the past, believing that they are of German to Bonn's goodwill acts with Moscow and Warsaw.

Nevertheless, Mr. Brandt authorized the establishment of three bipartisan commissions made up of lower house deputies, who will try to work out compromise drafts tonight on each of the points raised by the conservatives.

Should they fail, Mr. Brandt's next bipartisan meeting with Chancellor Brandt tomorrow is scheduled, according to aides at both camps.

The participation of some of the fiercest Christian Union opponents of Mr. Brandt's Eastern policy on the three commissions is taken here as an unfavorable sign for the efforts at compromise.

"It will probably all be decided tomorrow," said a Brandt aide, and the outlook for agreement "almost all right now."

Through his chief spokesman, Conrad Ahlers, the chancellor let it be known he intended to have his Eastern treaties up for the ratification vote by next Wednesday at the latest, one full week after debate on the issue was to begin in the Bundestag. "There is a limit," Mr. Ahlers told newsmen.

Mr. Ahlers explained that, because of the impending visit of President Nixon to Moscow, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's ministerial meeting here and other pressing dates on the agenda of East-West relations, it is imperative to conclude the ratification process "even if it means a show-down vote."

Mr. Brandt is also in a show-down mood, according to authoritative conservative sources, feeling that if he does not stand up to the Brandt government on the outstanding issue, dividing coalition and opposition for the last two years it will cost him his head as leader of the Christian

Union parties. Some are talking of a conservative push for a showdown vote on the treaties in the Bundestag on Saturday.

Last Thursday, Mr. Barzel lost by two votes in his attempt to unseat Chancellor Brandt with a no-confidence vote. A day later, however, he defeated a government motion on approval of the federal budget in a tie vote of 247-247.

The parliamentary stalemate has led to the attempts at a bipartisan foreign policy to save the government's Eastern treaties.

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Sadat's 'One Year' Statement Explained

Egypt Denies It Set Deadline on Settlement

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, May 3 (NYT).—Mohammed H. el-Zayat, Egypt's new minister of state for information, denied today that Egypt has set any new deadlines for the liberation of occupied Arab territories.

But he described the diplomatic situation in the Middle East as hopelessly frozen and said:

"All doors are closed. We simply have to force one open. We don't care which it is, but we are not going to accept a military solution imposed by Israel occupation."

Asked about President Anwar Sadat's pledge last week to liberate the occupied territories within a year, Mr. Zayat said, "There are no deadlines... What the president did was to express the hope that next year we will enjoy peace."

In an allusion to the fact that the president made his pledge at a religious ceremony on the eve of the birth of the prophet Mohammed, the Muslim equivalent of Christmas, Mr.

Zayat said, "At a celebration you want to say nice things."

Mr. Zayat was speaking at the first news conference held by an Egyptian official in many months. Until recently he was his country's ambassador to the United Nations.

A large and friendly man who often speaks of political problems in intensely personal terms, Mr. Zayat said that with one-third of Egypt occupied, the war continues even in the absence of shooting. He added:

"Our aim is to end this war. But how are we going to do it? Go to Tel Aviv and dictate our terms? That's not likely. That's not what I am telling you."

"Or are we going to ask Mr. Meir for her conditions and then sign them? That's not going to happen. It would be treason to my son."

"I cannot promise that this generation will finish with the conflict," Mr. Zayat added that if Israel chooses a colonialist policy and is intent on filling the power vacuum left by the departure of Britain and France from the Middle East, there will be endless new wars.

But if on the other hand Israel declares it has no expansionist plans beyond the lines that existed before the 1967 war, then peace can be established swiftly, he said.

Mohammed Hassan el-Zayat



To Assess Needs of Saigon, U.S. Troops

Laird Sends Experts to Vietnam

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 3 (UPI).—Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird ordered a team of logistics experts to Vietnam today to determine what the South Vietnamese forces need to halt the Communist invasion and whether U.S. troops remaining in that country need additional supplies to protect themselves.

Meanwhile, Adm. Thomas Moorer, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told Republican congressional leaders that "only time will tell" if Saigon can turn back the North Vietnamese offensive.

Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedman said that Mr. Laird ordered Barry J. Shillit, assistant defense secretary for installations and logistics, and

five generals and admirals to assess the situation in Vietnam in light of the "new and sophisticated" weapons being used by the North Vietnamese forces. These weapons included 120-mm. artillery with a 17-mile range, advanced ground-to-air missiles, T-54 tanks and other equipment, until the current invasion never used inside South Vietnam.

Mr. Friedman said that the defense secretary has been satisfied that the Vietnamization program provided the South Vietnamese with adequate military equipment but that the introduction of more sophisticated weapons by the North Vietnamese makes it "only prudent" that we review the logistics situation to insure that the South Vietnamese continue to have

adequate equipment to resist the Communist invaders.

The Pentagon spokesman added that the logistics team would also assess the equipment of the remaining American troops.

The logistics team may recommend more military aid, or it may find that no further equipment is needed for the Saigon forces. But if it does find that more complex weaponry is required, more American advisers will have to be sent to train the South Vietnamese in its use.

To date, Pentagon officials have tried to avoid giving the South Vietnamese the highly complicated and expensive weaponry U.S. forces rely on, but which the Saigon forces are not equipped to use or keep in repair, and Mr. Friedman indicated that this policy would continue if at all possible.

"It is our continuing intention to provide the South Vietnamese with what they need," he told newsmen, "and not to overburden them with equipment and supplies which could not be effectively utilized."

The current state of the war and the abilities of the South Vietnamese troops also provided the main topic this morning for the weekly briefing of Republican congressional leaders at the White House.

Adm. Moorer told House Republican leader Gerald R. Ford and assistant Senate minority leader Robert P. Griffin during the closed session that he could make no prediction of the ultimate outcome of the fighting and that only time would determine the results.

Rep. Ford described the briefing as "very realistic" and added that he was "cautiously optimistic" that the South Vietnamese would turn back the invasion.

The Michigan Republican also said that the President's national security adviser, Henry A. Kissinger, also attended the briefing but did not take a major part in it.

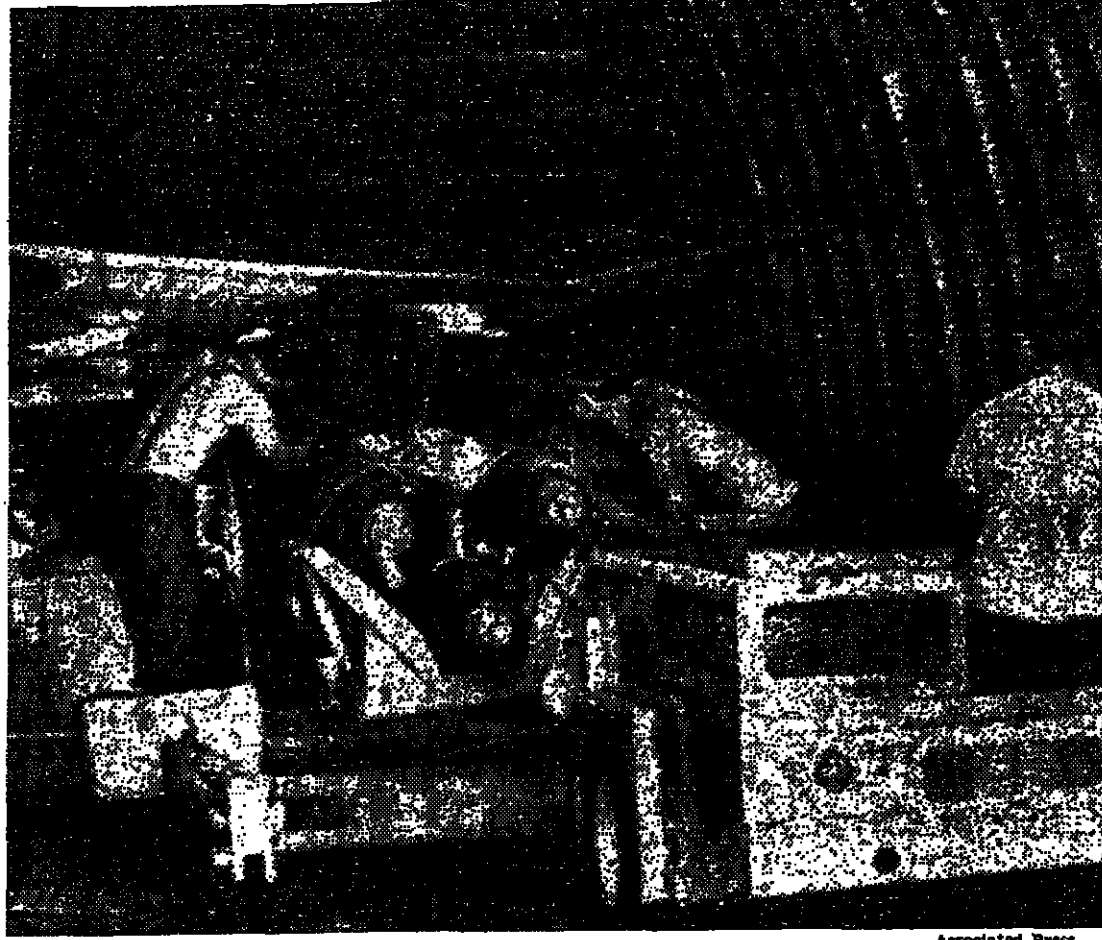
Rep. Ford told newsmen that despite the fall of Quang Tri, the North Vietnamese offensive has not reached its objective of capturing as many provincial capitals as possible. "There are 43 of those and they have one of the 43," he said. "Their batting average is not very good."

Meanwhile, a small contingent of anti-war demonstrators held a vigil on the steps of the U.S. Capitol, while another group, including five children, began "a persistent lobby" in the office of Chairman Thomas E. Morgan of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The group said that they came "in a spirit of nonviolence," but that at least some would remain, or be arrested, until the Pennsylvania Democrat threw his support behind legislation to end U.S. participation in the war. Mr. Morgan was not in his office when the group arrived and no immediate move was made to get them to leave.

The other demonstrators launched a vigil to read the names of Americans and South Vietnamese killed during the war. Meanwhile, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, chairman of the Senate Judiciary subcommittee on refugees, said today that up to half a million refugees have been created by the current fighting in Vietnam.

The Massachusetts Democrat gave the estimate to the Senate in accusing the Nixon administration, in its own secret documents, of considering the effect of the war on civilians as one of the lesser issues in the conflict.



ARMING—Ground crewmen loading bombs onto the racks of a Phantom fighter-bomber at Da Nang recently. Many of U.S. bombing missions are flown from Da Nang airbase.

Biggest U.S. Air Raids Mounted

Saigon Shuffles Generals as Reds Roll On

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IV—the Mekong Delta area south of this capital. Relieved and "put under investigation," was Brig. Gen. Vu Van Gial, whose 3d Infantry Division virtually dissolved in the face of the enemy's successful drive on the provincial capital of Quang Tri. The division, of 10,000 men plus armor and artillery, was formed last year and assigned the defense of the region just below the DMZ.

After the North Vietnamese drove across the DMZ, the 3d Division was beaten back repeatedly. As the foe closed on Quang Tri, hundreds of troops wearing the division's shoulder patch were seen moving south in the hordes of refugees fleeing the battle zone.

Conflicting Views

Gen. Gial came under criticism after he was evacuated by helicopter from Quang Tri City. But field reports said he had stayed until most of his troops had pulled back to the south.

Other military command changes—all ordered by President Nguyen Van Thieu and "in effect from today"—made Maj. Gen. Nguyen Van Nghi acting commander of Region IV and made Brig. Gen. Ho Trung Hau his successor as commander of the 21st Infantry Division. The 21st was based in the Mekong Delta but was moved north to halt the enemy advance south on Highway 13 after the foe had encircled and come down past An Loc, a provincial capital 60 miles north of Saigon.

Gen. Trung, the new commander in the enemy-inverted northernmost Region I, is regarded as nonpolitical, honest and militarily effective. In the view of both Americans and Vietnamese, his predecessor in Region I, Gen. Lam, is a dapper officer who carries a "swagger stick" and projects a warlike image, according to critics. His detractors have accused him of deep involvement in politics and a role in military graft.

A South Vietnamese regimental command post at Landing Zone English, which not long ago flew the flags of such U.S. units as the 1st Air Cavalry Division and the 173d Airborne Brigade, crumbled today. The fall of the South Vietnamese base there in the central coastal area came after two days of savage attacks that destroyed its artillery and ammunition.

There was no count of casualties, but they reportedly were high. The surviving several hundred went by ship to Qui Nhon.

After fighting had swirled yesterday to six miles southwest of Hue, the South Vietnamese forces' new "northern front" near that ancient imperial capital held firm overnight and today. Hue remains threatened, however, by enemy detachments to its north and west.

The new "northern front" is at the My Chanh River, a position held by South Vietnamese marines, who have acquitted themselves well by comparison with their fellow countrymen. The marines reported that last night, for the first time in several nights, they did not come under enemy shellfire.

Two miles northwest of their

position, which is around a smoldering wooden bridge across the My Chanh, U.S. F-4 Phantom jets today bombed abandoned Fire Base Nancy. The South Vietnamese marines had pulled out of the base yesterday, in the face of tank and artillery onslaught by the Communists. Before leaving, the marines blew up ammunition stores and some bunkers. They also reported knocking out 18 enemy tanks before their retreat.

About 75 miles to the west in the Central Highlands, North Vietnamese forces intensified pressure on the base camps of Ben Het and Polet Kiang, west and northwest of Kontum City. The two camps were bombarded with 150 shells. A column of

Red tanks was reported three miles northwest of Polet Kiang. The tanks were attacked by U.S. Air Force gunships, but the results were unknown here.

The fall of Landing Zone English completed a take-over of the north of Binh Dinh Province by the Communists. Three district towns had been seized by them earlier. They now control 200,000 people, a fifth of the province's population, and have a rich rice area plus a spring-board for further thrusts either north or south. A southward drive would menace the provincial capital, Qui Nhon, South Vietnam's fourth largest city, while a sally north would threaten Quang Ngai City, about 75 miles south of Da Nang.

Panic Grips Hue as Deserters Loot, Burn

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want to proclaim a provisional capital in South Vietnam here.

An American marine adviser, a major posted with South Vietnamese marines on the front above Hue, said: "We're holding here, but we don't know what we're supposed to do. Nobody has given us any instructions."

Another marine adviser at the front growled: "I don't know any more whether I'm in northern

South Vietnam or southern North Vietnam."

The people of Hue apparently believe that the city will soon be part of North Vietnam. Hue had a population of 200,000 that was swelled in the last month to 350,000 by refugees pouring in ahead of the North Vietnamese advance.

More than half of the population is estimated to have pulled out of Hue—most in the last 24

News Analysis

Saigon Government Shakes U.S. Aides Are Pessimistic

By Craig R. Whitney

SAIGON, May 3 (UPI).—The loss of South Vietnam's northernmost province and the collapse of two of its combat divisions in the last week have brought the government to a perilous stage. Both American and Vietnamese officials here and elsewhere are deeply pessimistic for the first time in years about the country's prospects of pulling through.

The growing consensus among Americans here is that the South Vietnamese armed forces, in their country's hour of greatest danger, have unexpectedly proved unequal to the task of defending it. The principal reason is that the commanders, never before tested so rigorously, are not spurring the troops to resist the three-front North Vietnamese onslaught with the vigor and determination that would be required to repel rather than stalemate it.

Vietnamese observers in Hue described the scene in the former imperial capital yesterday as "an agony," with the streets full of soldiers running about aimlessly. The road from Hue south to Da Nang, Vietnam's second largest city, is jammed with refugees and with soldiers who appear to be deserters trying to make their way to safety.

A senior American official in Da Nang said last night that the 3d Infantry Division was "finished" as an effective fighting force after its rout from Quang Tri Monday, and in the Central Highlands provinces of Binh Dinh and Kontum, American and South Vietnamese officials were saying the same thing about the 22d Division over the weekend.

Invasion Successes

For all the pounding the North Vietnamese have taken since they began their offensive, allied officials concede that they have done alarmingly well—taking over Quang Tri province in the north, much of Binh Long province close to Saigon and the northern third of Binh Dinh province on the central coast, while making slow

gains in the Mekong Delta and in provinces west and northwest of Saigon.

What has been the Saigon government's response to the deepening crisis?

President Nguyen Van Thieu has gone on national television only once to urge the nation for what lies ahead. On April 5 he said: "This is the decisive moment, where the survival or loss of our country is at stake. The present battle is the decisive battle, the outcome of which will determine the loss or survival of the people of South Vietnam."

Since then he has maintained a puzzling silence amid mounting evidence that for many weary people the government's guarantee of security and military victory sound hollow.

Not Many Options

The options of North Vietnam and of the United States in the fourth year of U.S. troop withdrawals are severely limited.

The South Vietnamese have committed their entire strategic reserve to the three fronts, and although they can hold the North Vietnamese between thrusts, they have proved unable to halt renewed attacks in the northern provinces and in the highlands.

Since President Nixon has publicly ruled out the use of U.S. ground forces to rescue their allies, the principal strategic alternative is bombing. The administration has carried out saturation B-52 raids on targets deep in North Vietnam for the first time in the war, but so far its retaliation raids have been limited in scope and duration; they could become more intense if the administration chose to make them so.

The only recent raids on Hanoi and Haiphong were made on April 18. The last time B-52s struck in North Vietnam was on April 24. But, an American general said, "You haven't seen the last of that yet."

Even the Americans do not feel any longer—if, indeed, they ever did—that air power can stop the North Vietnamese offensive. "If the South Vietnamese would just hold on and establish a line as they did in An Loc," an officer said, referring to the front 60 miles north of Saigon, "and stop the enemy long enough, air strikes can take the maximum effect and maybe do some good."

The Missing Man

On the other hand, an American adviser in Binh Dinh province, speaking of South Vietnamese troops who rather than resist the Communist take-over of Hoi An district two weeks ago, said: "The best weapon is the guy with the M-16 on the ground, and he just isn't there."

It has become clear that a final test is under way for the American policy of "Vietnamization," which has meant turning over the ground-combat responsibilities to the South Vietnamese and withdrawing American ground forces but maintaining a strong presence with air power—bolstered to more than 700 warplanes this week with the arrival of a fifth aircraft carrier, the Midway.

The North Vietnamese have emphasized in broadcasts that the defeat of Vietnamization is one of their principal aims. So far they have not made strong attacks on any large American units although 6,000 combat troops were among the 68,000 U.S. soldiers still here as of last Thursday.

Ray Denied Hearing To Contest Guilty Plea

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 3 (AP).—The Tennessee Supreme Court denied a post-conviction relief hearing Monday to James Earl Ray, confessed slayer of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Ray had asked the hearing on grounds that he was coerced into entering a guilty plea while on trial in March, 1969. He was sentenced to 99 years imprisonment for the April, 1968, sniper shooting in Memphis of the civil rights leader. The court's action reaffirms a unanimous ruling last February by the Tennessee Court of Criminal Appeals.

Pope Condemns War, Calls for Truce in Vietnam

VATICAN CITY, May 3 (UPI).

—Pope Paul VI answered a student appeal for peace in Vietnam today with a condemnation of "the murderous and senseless destruction" of war.

The Pontiff told more than 150 American university students that "as representative of Christ, teacher and king of peace, we are obliged to deplore every war, its causes, its inhuman violence and its murderous and senseless destruction."

He urged both sides in the war to heed "noble and generous proposals" that could lead to a cease-fire and eventual peace.

A crowd of several thousand pilgrims and tourists gathered here for the Pontiff's weekly general audience applauded at the end of the Pope's speech, which he gave in English.

French Mailmen Strike For Cut in Work Week

PARIS, May 3 (Reuters).

—French postal employees today began a sector-by-sector strike which will last until Friday, according to a union spokesman. The phased walkout was called by two labor federations to back their demands for a reduction in working hours.

Meanwhile, a call for a 24-hour strike tomorrow by ground personnel at Orly and Le Bourget airports in favor of higher wages was expected to cause the cancellation of 75 percent of Air France flights.

Press Club Head

NEW YORK, May 3 (AP).

—The Overseas Press Club has elected Jack Raymond, former New York Times foreign correspondent, as club president, the club announced yesterday. Mr. Raymond was unopposed and succeeds author Will Oursler, who has ended a two-year term. Mr. Raymond is president of the International Institute for Environmental Affairs.

300 Students Harass Rogers In Reykjavik

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, May 3 (UPI).

—U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers flew to London today for talks with British leaders after negotiations with Icelandic government officials.

Mr. Rogers, who arrived here yesterday, left after lunching with Iceland's President, Kristian Eldjarn, and having talks with Premier Olafur Johannesson and Foreign Minister Einar Agustsson.

He arrived in London this evening and will hold talks with British leaders tomorrow.

Earlier today an estimated 300 students, chanting anti-American slogans, prevented Mr. Rogers from visiting the Icelandic Manuscript Institute to look at handwritten manuscripts from the 15th and 16th centuries.

The demonstrators, carrying placards denouncing U.S. involvement in Indochina and shouting "Rogers go home," blocked the entrance and forced Mr. Rogers and Mr. Agustsson to return to Mr. Rogers' hotel. Later, his departure was 30 minutes late because he had to go to the airport by a side road to avoid 100 other demonstrators.

The American's talks here involved future U.S. use of the NATO air base at Keflavik as well as Iceland's decision to unilaterally extend its 12-mile fishing limit to 50 miles by Sept. 1.

The leftist two-party coalition government said when taking office nine months ago that U.S. forces would be out of the base "within the next four months."

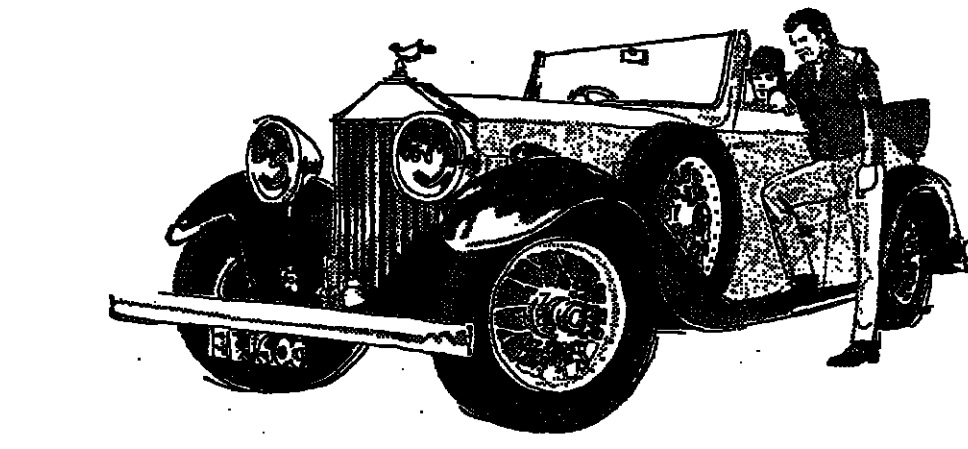
Spain Frees Actress On Bail in Madrid

MADRID, May 3 (UPI).

—Spanish actress Julia Pena, 28, arrested nine days ago for an alleged political offense, was released from custody today and promptly resumed her role in a production of Aristophanes' "Lysistrata."

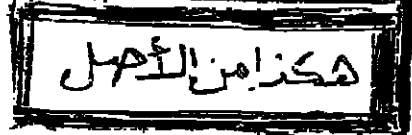
Miss Pena, released on \$300 bail, has been accused by police of having put her apartment at the disposal of a clandestine trade union committee trying to organize a strike of construction workers.

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Jackson Quits Primaries But Not the Race

Follows Muskie Move After Poor Finish

By Lon Cannon

NEW HAVEN, May 3 (UPI)—Henry Jackson said last night that he would not participate in any more primaries, but would remain a candidate in the Democratic presidential nomination.

Sen. Jackson, of Washington, finished far behind the leaders in the Ohio primary, commented: "It is my decision not to take any more of the remaining primary campaigns because it is not possible to provide the financing except on a deficit basis, which I will not do."

His position appeared similar to that taken last week by Sen. Edmund Muskie of Maine.

Sen. Jackson had indicated earlier I would carry on a campaign involving "left financing," Sen. Jackson stated.

He had made major campaign trips in Ohio, where he spent days, and earlier in the Florida primary, where he ran third, behind Alabama Gov. George Wallace and Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota. He campaigned in Wisconsin, too, and ended up fifth. He got 8 percent of the vote there.

Sen. Jackson has virtually no delegate strength, but is expected to pick up 41 delegate votes in his home state of Washington.

He said he would make a further statement on his plans later in the week.



Sen. Henry M. Jackson

Miami Beach Council Votes to Invite GOP Convention

TAMI BEACH, May 3 (UPI).

The City Council extended a bid to the Republican Party today to hold its national convention here Aug. 21 to 23.

The council's vote cleared the obstacle for the Republican National Committee to ratify the bid of the convention from San Francisco.

The 156-member Republican National Committee is to meet in Washington May 5 to 6, and its chairman, Sen. Robert Dole, of Kansas, has stated he will recommend Miami Beach as the site.

"I am delighted," said Robert Dole, chairman of the public committee on arrangements, after this morning's council vote. "I will also recommend that the bid be accepted and I don't foresee any difficulties in its being approved by the National Committee."

Attached to the bid was a proposal by Vice-Major Robert S. Goodman urging the federal government to establish a "convention peace corps."

Under the proposal, about 1,000 carefully selected men and women, members of the armed forces on active service, would be put to use as special Miami Beach police officers and act as a deterrent to disturbances during the Democratic and Republican conventions.

Goodman said that he had discussed the project with Jerris Nord, head of the Justice Department's law enforcement administration, who found the "feasible and exciting."

Mr. Leonard, who took an active part in the negotiations, led to today's bid, has been the Miami area for the last several days. His department is vying funds for reinforcing law enforcement during the two conventions, and will play a significant role in coordinating reception activities of federal, state and local law enforcement agencies.

He talks began a month ago as Republican leaders were "dismayed" by what Mr. Dole called "unworkable problems" at Diego.

An Diego was also a focal point several months following allegations that the International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. had improperly influenced the Justice Department's settlement of anti-trust cases in return for the giant conglomerate's guarantee of some financial arrangements put forth by the city.

Though money issues were also discussed in the negotiations, here, financial arrangements reportedly of secondary importance.

The delay in extending the bid, principally due to concerns of city officials and civic leaders over security problems involving a holding two national political conventions here. The Dem-



SECOND—Gov. George Wallace of Alabama answering questions for newsmen Tuesday night in Houston, Texas. He said he was elated by his strong vote in Indiana.

Humphrey Ahead in Ohio; Cleveland Vote Is Uncounted

(Continued from Page 1)

The polls opened at 6:30 a.m. A number of trucks returned to their garages Tuesday with undelivered voting machines, officials said.

Adding to the confusion were problems in distribution of voting machines to election judges at polling places. At some polling places, everything was set, but the keys were not on hand to activate the machines.

One man was given 50 keys to deliver to more than a dozen locations throughout the night Monday. He was found late yesterday afternoon with the keys still in his possession.

Some machines delivered to polling places still bore the names of the candidates who ran in Cleveland's mayoral election last fall.

It was not unusual to find candidates' names dropped from ballots, and in at least one case a Republican candidate found her name on the Democratic bal-

lot opposing a man who had no opposition.

The confusion angered the candidates.

"It's the greatest comedy of errors I have seen in 20 years of public life," said Sen. McGovern.

"I've never seen anything like it," said Sen. Humphrey.

Ohio's chief election officer, Secretary of State Ted W. Brown, said: "I have never seen such a confused Ohio primary election in my 22 years as secretary of state."

Among the threatened court suits in Cuyahoga County was one from Thomas H. Shaugnessy, a candidate for the Democratic nomination to Congress for the 23d District. He planned a class action suit in U.S. District Court, seeking to have the Cuyahoga County results set aside and force a new primary.

Two Democratic party leaders, Peter di Leone and Charles R. Miller, prepared a handful of suits aimed at the same thing.

With voters in a rage, U.S. District Court Judge Frank Battisti had ordered the polls to remain open until 11:59 p.m. Judge Battisti himself had been turned away from the polls earlier in the day, but returned later to cast his ballot.

His ruling came on a motion filed by John M. Coyne, mayor of suburban Brooklyn, on behalf of Sen. Humphrey.

Aides for Sen. McGovern pressed without success to get Judge Battisti to open court, in hopes of securing an order imposing the polls and have them counted under federal jurisdiction.

Sen. McGovern earlier in the day had asked the Ohio Supreme Court to do essentially the same thing, but the high court turned him down.

The results confirmed the positions of Sen. Humphrey and Sen. McGovern as the frontrunners in the Democratic presidential race as they headed for confrontations next week in Nebraska, May 16 in Michigan, May 23 in Oregon and June 6 in California.

Sen. Humphrey talked of bypassing some of the intervening tests and going straight to California, which will award 271 delegates—18 percent of the 1,509 needed for nomination—to the winner of its primary.

2 Austrians Killed On Himalayan Peak

KATHMANDU, Nepal, May 3 (Reuters).

Two climbers were killed in an Austrian expedition to the Himalayas in which another member reached the 26,780-foot summit of Mount Manaslu, the team leader said on his return here today.

A total of 17 climbers have died on the mountain in the current season. Fifteen members of a South Korean expedition died in an avalanche last month while trying to scale the peak from the opposite side.

Mansfield, Scott Saw Chou on China Visit

By Tillman Durdin

HONG KONG, May 3 (UPI).—Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, and Sen. Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, Democratic majority and Republican minority leaders of the Senate, discussed the Indochina question and other matters with Premier Chou En-lai for eight hours during a 16-day visit to China that ended with their entry into this crown colony today.

Beyond reporting their encounter with Mr. Chou in a press handout, the senators would give no details of the talks nor see the press for questioning here.

Their aides stated that the two men would have nothing to say publicly until they had reported to President Nixon next week. They will then give their impressions and findings on the floor of the Senate.

In their press statement, the two senators said that they were "much impressed" with what they saw and expressed the hope that their visit, "following the visit of the President and others which

are yet to come, will be harbinger of better relations between our two countries."

Request by Nixon

Accompanied by their wives and aides, Sen. Mansfield and Sen. Scott went to China by way of Guam. They had been invited by Premier Chou at the instance of Mr. Nixon when he was in China and were the official guests of the People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

While in Peking, they had two long talks with Mr. Chou during which, they said, they "had full and frank discussions relating to a number of questions concerning U.S.-China relations, including the war in Indochina and other matters."

In addition they reported "productive discussions" in Peking with Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chiao Kuan-hua and other officials of the government and the People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

After five days in Peking, the senatorial party of 13 traveled to Shanghai, Hangchow, Nan-

Nixon Names Gray Acting FBI Director

Justice Aide to Serve At Least to Election

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP).—The White House announced today that Assistant Attorney General L. Patrick Gray 3d, a long-time friend of President Nixon, will also be acting director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at least until the November presidential election.

Mr. Gray, who has no law enforcement experience, currently is being considered by the Senate to be deputy attorney general. The White House said his nomination for that post will be withdrawn.

The White House press secretary, Ron Ziegler, said Mr. Nixon will not nominate a regular FBI chief to succeed the late J. Edgar Hoover until after Nov. 7 because "he doesn't want it considered in the middle of an election year" and perhaps become the subject of "partisan debate."

Although the post of FBI director pays \$42,500 a year, Mr. Ziegler said Mr. Gray, 53, will draw only \$38,000 a year—his regular pay as assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice Department's civil division.

Mr. Gray has been an assistant attorney general since Dec. 18, 1970. Earlier in the Nixon administration, he served as executive assistant to then Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Robert Finch.

Critical on Press

Mr. Ziegler said Mr. Nixon reached outside the ranks of the FBI to choose an acting director because he wanted someone in whom he placed "implicit personal confidence."

In response to a question, the press secretary said Mr. Nixon and Mr. Gray have been friends for 10 or 12 years.

Although Mr. Gray technically was appointed by Acting Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst, who released first word of the selection at a White House news briefing, Mr. Ziegler said Mr. Nixon actually decided on the matter.

Mr. Gray gained attention last weekend when he addressed the Orange County (Calif.) Bar Association and roundly lambasted press coverage of the Nixon administration. He said much of the nation's press was guilty of "often inaccurate, biased and grossly unfair reporting."

A native of St. Louis, he was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1940 and served in the Navy for 20 years, retiring as a captain.

Shortly after leaving military service, Mr. Gray joined the personal staff of Mr. Nixon, who was then vice-president as a special assistant, and remained in the post until 1961. He subsequently practiced law in New London, Conn.

Hoover Lies in State

Meanwhile, under the dome of the nation's Capitol, in the presence of high officials, Mr. Hoover was eulogized today as an American who "earned the admiration of all who believe in ordered living."

His body lay in state in the rotunda of the Capitol—a place occupied by only 22 men before him.

Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, who delivered the eulogy in the brief service, called the FBI director "a man of vision and foresight who led the creation of an organization ready and able to deal with crisis after crisis."

Mr. Hoover's pioneering work, he said, is the legacy he leaves to the FBI.

Most of the members of the Senate and the House, all of the Supreme Court justices and most members of the cabinet attended the service.

President Nixon, who will deliver the eulogy at the funeral tomorrow, was one of the few major federal officials not in the rotunda.

Madrid Metro Fares Rise

MADRID, May 3 (UPI).

Madrid's Metro, which prides itself on being the cheapest subway transport system of any European capital, yesterday announced a 50 percent rise in price. The price of a ticket good for one trip to any station will be increased from three to 4 1/2 pesetas (about 5.3 to 8 U.S. cents) sometime next month, a Metro spokesman said.



Rescue workers preparing to enter mine at Kellogg, Idaho.

29 Known Dead, 53 Trapped In Fire at Idaho Silver Mine

KELOGG, Idaho, May 3 (UPI).

Rescue teams worked through smoke and deadly gas today in an attempt to reach 53 miners trapped by fire in a mile underground in the largest silver mine in the United States.

Officials at the Sunshine Mine said that at least 29 miners had been killed.

Yesterday, 190 men were working in the shaft when smoke from a fire—believed to be at the 3,700-foot level—began curling through the tunnels, officials said.

They said that 108 miners scrambled to safety. Twenty-four bodies have been recovered and five others were known dead.

Jasper Bears, a 55-year-old miner who reached safety, said that it "will be a miracle" if the 53 trapped miners survive. But other workers said that a trapped man could survive for weeks if

he were near an air and water pipe.

Relatives waited at the entrance to the mine for news of the men entombed below.

Interior Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton came to Idaho to take charge of the rescue operations. Idaho's Gov. Cecil D. Andrus described the fire as "the worst disaster in the history of the mines in Idaho."

Another veteran of the mine, who got out but whose son was trapped, said that he "could live in there for weeks, as long as he keeps his head."

But Ronald Barnes, another miner who reached the surface, said that the trapped men probably could do no more than "pray." He said that the shafts were filled with "fog-like" smoke and that the men could easily get lost.

Court Hears Angela Davis Testify on Links to Lawyer

SAN JOSE, Calif., May 3 (UPI).

—Angela Davis testified for the first time yesterday in her six-week-old trial.

She told the court, while the jury was absent, that she was a client of attorney John Thorne and also worked for him as an investigator in a case involving George Jackson.

Miss Davis was strictly limited by Superior Judge Richard E. Aronson to testimony on these professional relationships. No questions dealing directly with the charges against Miss Davis were allowed.

The trial stalled last week over the prosecution's insistence on questioning Mr. Thorne about a telephone conversation he allegedly held with Miss Davis on Aug. 5, 1970, two days before the shooting and escape attempt in the Marin County Court House, which led to Miss Davis's indictment on murder, kidnap and conspiracy charges.

Mr. Thorne was attorney for Jackson, who was later killed during an alleged escape attempt at San Quentin. He contends he was also Miss Davis's attorney and argued in addition that she was working for him on Jackson's behalf and therefore the conversations were privileged.

When court opened today, Judge Aronson ruled that Mr. Thorne did not have professional privilege, but he permitted further argument on the matter, and Miss Davis was called to the stand.

On the stand for about 30 minutes, the defendant said that in May or June, 1970, she hired Mr. Thorne to represent her in connection with a book she was planning to write. She said he was also to represent her in her dispute with the University of California Board of Regents over employment at UCLA.

She also said she helped Mr. Thorne to investigate Jackson's case and "on a book for which he was representing George Jackson."

Miss Davis conceded Mr. Thorne had never been her attorney of record in any case.

Judge Aronson then modified his ruling and said a client-at-

torney relationship did exist between the defendant and Mr. Thorne during the summer of 1970 in respect to her proposed book and the dispute with the university.

But the judge ordered Mr. Thorne to answer questions that did not infringe on those matters.

7 Killed in N.Y. As Pipe Explodes In Skyscraper

NEW YORK, May 3 (AP).

A steam pipe exploding near the top of a Wall Street area skyscraper scalded four women and three men to death today and forced evacuation of the 35-story building.

The blast occurred at about 11:15 a.m. and blew out a wall on a corner of the 36th-floor offices of General Public Utilities Corp., at 80 Pine Street. Two of the dead were said to have been outside auditors going over the company's books.

A Fire Department official said a fitting on the pipe broke and sent the high-pressure vapors boiling through the rooms.

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When I depart, I get that little extra helping me through, and when I arrive, especially in Paris - that marvellous set-up there for taking care of you. My artists too... when I bring Ella over, I use Air France whenever there's an option."

Norman Granz, international impresario, interviewed at London Airport, Flight AF 003, Paris/Los Angeles.

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Stanford Bars Shockley Plan For Course on Race Theories

By Wallace Turner

PALO ALTO, Calif., May 3 (AP)—Dr. William Shockley, a Nobel laureate whose views on race have made him controversial, has been notified that he will not be permitted to offer a special course for Stanford University graduate students on his theories about inheritance of intelligence.

The decision was announced Monday after a letter written a week ago was delivered to Dr. Shockley on his return to the campus. He had sought to offer a course titled "Dysgenic Question: Human behavior genetics and racial difference."

In an article printed in the January issue of Phi Delta Kappan, Dr. Shockley defined dysgenics as "retrogressive evolution through the disproportionate reproduction of the genetically disadvantaged."

The decision against the course was made by Lincoln E. Moses, dean of graduate studies, but was not announced until Dr. Shockley could be informed.

"I will not authorize the course," Dean Moses wrote to Dr. Shockley. He said that his first reason was that Dr. Shockley, an electrical engineer, was not qualified to teach the course he had described. This was the way he described his second reason:

"The level of objectivity of the proposed course is at least as troubling; the reading list is directed almost wholly to your own view; your description of the course displays it as polemical—a quality not generally objectionable in a professor's communications, but inappropriate to his classroom instruction."

Dr. Shockley received his Nobel prize in 1958 as a co-inventor of the transistor. Dean Moses said that the rules that govern Stanford faculty would not require Dr. Shockley to have permission to organize and conduct a series of lectures on his ideas, or to hold a seminar in research methods. But no credit could be offered.

The sort of statement that has made Dr. Shockley controversial is this, drawn from his article in Phi Delta Kappan:

"If, as many thinking citizens fear, our welfare programs are unwittingly, but with the noblest of intentions, selectively downbreeding the poor of our shame by encouraging their least foresighted to be most prolific, the consequences will be tragic for both blacks and whites—but proportionately so much worse for our black minority than... the consequence may be a form of genetic enslavement that will provoke extremes of racism with agony for all citizens."

Concorde in Tangier

TANGIER, Morocco, May 3 (UPI)—The French prototype of the Anglo-French supersonic airliner Concorde arrived here today on its fourth foreign trip.

Two in JDL Held in Threat To Soviet Aide

Envoy Identifies Men Who Attacked His Car

NEW YORK, May 3 (Reuters)—Two young members of the militant Jewish Defense League have been arrested on charges of harassing Soviet diplomats, including the ambassador to the United Nations, Jacob Malik.

Police said Zelman Ilyovitz, 19, and Jeffrey Glasberg, 21, were arrested yesterday after a member of the Soviet mission to the UN pointed them out as having threatened his life and family.

Police said the two men were both professed members of the JDL, which has assailed the Soviet Union for its treatment of Soviet Jews and has been involved in a number of cases of harassment.

Police said they were found with a car used in an incident involving the ambassador. Russia complained to the UN yesterday that "Zionist hoodlums" chased Mr. Malik's limousine, tried to open a door when the car stopped at a traffic sign, hammered on the windows and shouted abuse at him.

It said it was the latest series of harassments of the Soviet mission and Soviet diplomats by "fascist bands" of the so-called Jewish Defense League.

It demanded a ban on all demonstrations within 600 feet of its mission.

Mr. Ilyovitz and Mr. Glasberg were charged with menacing and three counts of harassment.

Moscow Protests Incident

MOSCOW, May 3 (Reuters)—The Soviet Union has protested to the United States over the fire bombing of the Washington office of Tass, the news agency.

The protest, made to the State Department by the Soviet Embassy in Washington, was in connection with a "new Zionist provocation," Tass said.

A police spokesman in Washington said a man threw a bomb into the Tass office yesterday after the front door was opened to him, and then ran away.

No one was hurt. A chair and door caught fire but the flames were quickly extinguished, the police spokesman said.

The JDL denied responsibility.

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Defendant Pleads Guilty, Says UMW Paid to Kill Yablonski

WASHINGTON, Pa., May 3 (AP)—Silvio Huddleston, accused middleman in the assassination of United Mine Workers Insurance Joseph A. Yablonski, said today the payoff money for Yablonski's death came from the union.

The assertion was made in a statement in Washington County Court today, where Huddleston pleaded guilty to three counts of murder and one count of conspiracy. The 21 1/2-page statement was read by an FBI agent.

Huddleston, 63, a retired coal miner and former president of a UMW local in Ladysburg, Pa., said he believed the payoff money—which he said totaled \$18,000—was funneled through a special UMW research and information committee.

Huddleston said he received the money and instructions for Yablonski's death through Albert

M. Pass, 51, a member of the union's international executive board and secretary-treasurer of the UMW's District 19, and William J. Frater, a field representative. Both were recently arrested.

Yablonski, 59, his wife Margaret, 57, and their 26-year-old daughter Charlotte were shot to death in their sleep at the family's rural home in nearby Clarksburg, Pa., on Dec. 31, 1969, just three weeks after Yablonski lost a bitterly contested election for the UMW presidency against incumbent W. A. ("Tony") Boyle, and shortly before Yablonski was to testify before a federal grand jury in Washington, D.C., probing UMW activities.

Huddleston said he took part in the killing to keep Yablonski from "destroying" the union. "I believe Yablonski was controlled by outsiders who wanted to destroy the union," he said.

He said he believed Yablonski was trying "to get all the pensioners out of the union." Huddleston, a UMW pensioner himself, said that without their pensions retired miners "might as well be dead."

Castro Attends Rally in Conakry

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, May 3 (Reuters)—Cuban Premier Fidel Castro attended a rally in the Guinean capital of Conakry today at the start of a tour of nine African and East European countries, the Conakry radio reported.

Mr. Castro, who flew in from Havana this morning to set foot on African soil for the first time, drove with President Sékou Touré through gaily decorated streets to a stadium. There he heard the Guinean leader call for a world revolutionary movement embracing socialist regimes, mass organizations, and all forces aspiring to democratic progress.

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Apollo crew at news conference: from left, John Young, Thomas Mattingly, Charles Duke

Praise for Apollo's Ground Crew

Young Calls Moon Trip 'Cliff-Hanger'

SPACE CENTER, Houston, May 3 (UPI)—Mission commander John W. Young said today the Apollo-16 moon flight was a "cliff-hanger," saved only by the superb performance of engineers on earth.

"I knew that we had a very close thing going for us," Capt. Young said, referring to the harrowing six-hour lunar-landing delay caused by trouble with a backup command-ship engine-control system. "But thanks to the people on the ground, who were really calling in data from all over the country, I understand, we were able to proceed."

Capt. Young and his two crewmates, Thomas K. Mattingly and Charles M. Duke, interrupted detailed technical debriefings to discuss their 11-day mission at their first news conference since they splashed down in mid-Pacific last Thursday.

They brought back a record 213-pound collection of rocks from pioneering exploration of the moon's highlands. Scientists said a quick look at part of the samples suggested the astronauts were "fantastically lucky" in finding fragments that may represent a wide sample of the lunar crust.

Paul W. Gast, chief of lunar sciences at the Manned Spacecraft Center, said yesterday it may take months to determine for certain the origin of the unexpected rock haul. But Dr. Gast said the potential to lunar science is great.

"It was a cliff-hanger of mission from where we were sitting in the cockpit," Capt. Young said. "But the ground crew, through with a couple of clutch hits and put us right back in the ball game. It was a superb performance. I know there was a lot of work being done on the ground, and speaking for the crew, I certainly appreciate it."

After an opening statement, three astronauts showed news films and still pictures taken during their expedition.

"No pictures can do justice to the beauty of the scene, and it is no exception," Comdr. Mattingly said, pointing at one of the circular craters while Capt. Young and Col. Duke spent the days on the surface.

Informer Feared for His Safety

Mandling Sees IRA Bidding For Power in Irish Republic

LONDON, May 3 (AP)—A British government leader asserted today that the Irish Republic is "bidding" for power, not only in the British-ruled North but also in republican southern Ireland.

Home Secretary Reginald Maudling said the British believe the Dublin government should therefore "deal with the IRA" meaning control or crush it.

"They (the IRA) with their methods of brutality and murder are the enemies of civilized society and orderly government on both sides of the border," Mr. Maudling told a luncheon of the Press Association. "So far as the republic is concerned, we believe the IRA should be dealt with."

As home secretary, Mr. Maudling was in charge of British policy in Northern Ireland until the suspension of the Belfast Parliament and the introduction of direct London rule. Now the affairs of Ulster are managed by a special British minister, William Whitelaw, who reports to Prime Minister Edward Heath's cabinet.

The aim of British policy in Northern Ireland is to bring about a political shift so that the struggle for power in the province will be waged between left and right political forces rather than by the majority Protestants and minority Catholics.

Belfast Mill Bombed
BELFAST, May 3 (UPI)—Gunmen bombed a flour mill in the heart of Belfast today in the second such attack on a major factory in Northern Ireland in three days.

Police said the 2:30 p.m. explosion blew in the front of the mill and smashed windows over a two-block area but caused no casualties.

A police spokesman said the bomb exploded on the rear of a truck abandoned outside the mill by three youths who fled the

scene. Police evacuated the area when they spotted the truck. The bomb exploded two hours later.

Blast in Carrickfergus
A series of bomb explosions wrecked part of a big synthetic fibers plant in nearby Carrickfergus Monday, killing one person and injuring 15 others.

Meanwhile, David O'Connell, leader of the IRA's militant "Provisional" wing in the capital, said, "A cease-fire would definitely be considered by the IRA if we had an assurance from the British government our men would not be picked up during it."

"We are out to gain a just and lasting peace. If the British intimate they will suspend their campaign against the people of the North, it will be a positive step forward."

He was speaking to Northern Irish newsmen.

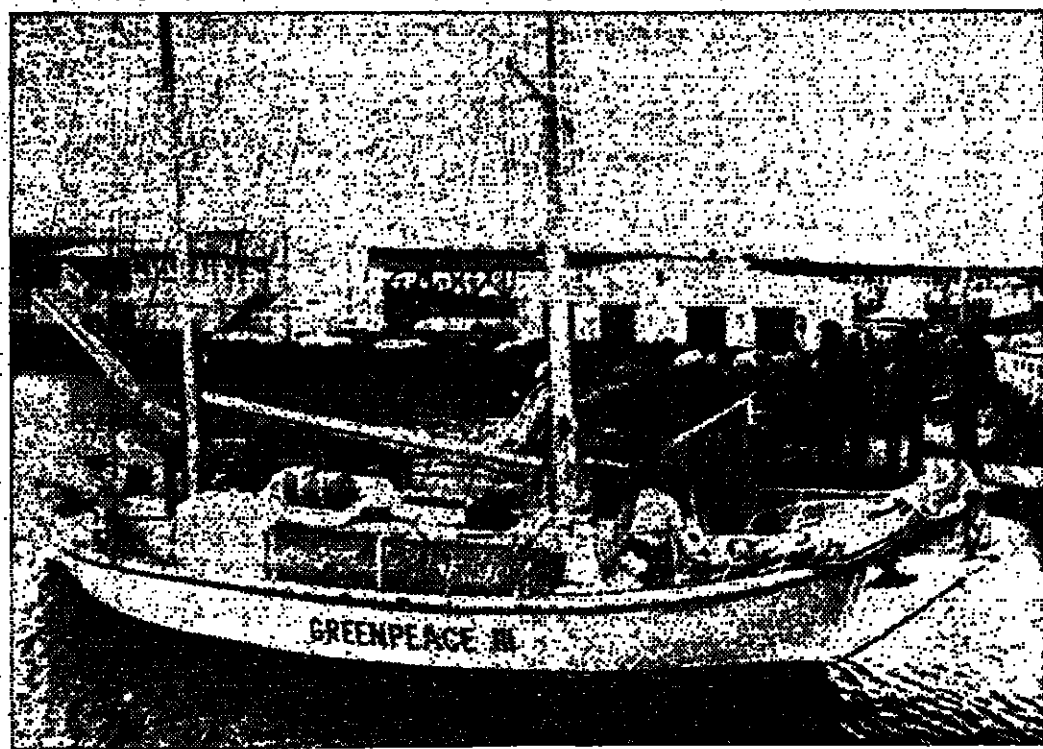
Policemen Wounded
In Londonderry, three policemen were wounded in a clash primarily between troops and gunmen near the city center. Earlier a man was wounded in an exchange of fire near the Creggan Estate, a guerrilla stronghold.

An army spokesman said two gunmen opened fire on a patrol. Troops returned the fire and claimed to have hit a gunman. IRA sources said later that the troops were the first to shoot and had injured a 14-year-old boy in the hand.

Earlier, in Londonderry and Belfast, seven men were wounded in shooting between troops and gunmen.

WHO Bid to E. Germany

BERLIN, May 3 (AP)—East Germany has been invited to send observers to the World Health Organization 25th general meeting, in Geneva, next Tuesday, the East German news agency, ADN, said yesterday. East Germany applied for WHO membership several years ago.



PROTEST KETCH—The Greenpeace III seen in Auckland before leaving recently for the French nuclear testing zone in the Pacific to protest nuclear experiments.

New Arab Leaders Elected on West Bank

JERUSALEM, May 3 (UPI)—Official West Bank election results disclosed today the emergence of a younger leadership, hostile to neither Jordan nor Israel, in 12 towns of the occupied territory following yesterday's voting.

A military spokesman said a record 87.7 percent of the eligible voters, or 9,255 male property owners above the age of 21, turned out in the second and final round of balloting for municipal councils.

The results this time were markedly different from the first round of voting on March 28, when the so-called Old Guard, a leadership that had tacitly cooperated with the Israeli occupation, was returned to power.

This time, 36 incumbents re-

tained their seats while 74 new faces won places on the 12 councils. In a 13th town, Hebron, the 10 Old Guard councilmen were unopposed and therefore re-elected without a vote.

"Want a Change"

"The result means that the people want a change to new faces," said Mahmoud Abu Zaid, editor of the Arabic newspaper Al Quds. "They want more active, educated men. But there is no anti-Israel or anti-Jordan over-tone."

"It's a retention of the status quo so far as the relationship with Israel is concerned," he added. "These men were chosen for their administrative talents." He said the fact that the new men are neither anti-Jordan nor anti-Israel means they could live

easily under either government after a peace settlement.

In eight of the towns, new faces dominate the councils. Under Jordanian law, the basis for the election, the councils handle such matters as garbage, roads and water.

Previous Election

The last previous municipal council elections on the West Bank occurred in 1963. Polling was scheduled again in late 1967, but Israel's takeover in the six-day Middle East war that year precluded a vote.

Israeli officials, including Foreign Minister Abba Eban, hailed this spring's elections, the first permitted anywhere under occupation, as a "normalization" of life under the Israeli administration.

Italian Chief Claims Success In Barring Election Violence

ROME, May 3 (UPI)—Premier Giulio Andreotti said today that his interim government has prevented "guerrilla warfare" from disrupting Italy's general election campaign, which now has only two full days left to run.

Mr. Andreotti told newsmen that an "enormous quantity" of arms and munitions has been turned up in police raids throughout Italy.

Mr. Andreotti has headed a Christian Democratic minority government since Feb. 17, following the breakup of the center-left coalition that had ruled Italy since 1962.

Mr. Andreotti said that the Christian Democrats would not form a post-election alliance with the "national right"—a coalition of neo-Fascists and Monarchists.

Cool To Socialists

He also said that the Christian Democrats would not consider any further alliance with the Socialists, unless they took a clear stand against bringing Communists into the government.

Premier Andreotti said that his government had been concerned about leftist and rightist violence but had succeeded in maintaining order throughout the campaign.

"How much our preoccupation was justified can be judged from the enormous quantity of arms and munitions which have been captured in recent times by the forces of order," he said. "There was a tendency not only toward ideological warfare but toward guerrilla tactics true and proper."

Police in Milan yesterday announced the discovery of two cells, which, they said, were battle headquarters of the ultra-leftist Red Brigades.

In one of the cells, police said, a soundproofed "people's prison" had been prepared for hostages.

Pompidou in Luxembourg

LUXEMBOURG, May 3 (UPI)—French President Georges Pompidou today started a two-day visit for political talks with the Luxembourg government.

A list of industrialists and rightist politicians was found. Officials believe that those listed were scheduled for kidnapping.

Feltrinelli Passport
Also found, police added, were guns, bombs, false identity documents and the passport of the late Giangiacomo Feltrinelli.

Mr. Andreotti also said that Italy faces very grave economic problems. In industry alone, there has been a reduction of 117,000 jobs in one year. And labor contracts affecting 4.4 million workers will expire this fall.

Asked whether the Christian Democrats would enter a coalition with the Liberals—thus producing a center-right government—Mr. Andreotti said that they would, if political circumstances demanded it. The need is for an effective and energetic government, he said.

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with the precise
good handling qualities
that normally
only
a small car
can offer**

Everybody likes big cars—big performance, big comfortable interior, big margins of safety—all the things that only size can provide.

The Fiat 130, in sedan and coupé forms, is the Italian contribution in this category. Where Italian means a tradition of great coachbuilding, styling, and engineering. Plus the fact that "Gran Turismo" is an Italian invention.

All too often, however, comfort, spaciousness and

those special extra features have to be paid for—usually in terms of handling, nimbleness, and driving ease.

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A contradiction in terms, you might say. But our designers were able to reconcile them by exceptional attention to the driver's needs, and to those features which influence the feel of the car. The steering, for example. And the suspension—independent all round—with a completely original independent rear suspension system, patented by Fiat, which achieves that rare combination—a quiet, soft ride, and road-holding up to sports car standards.

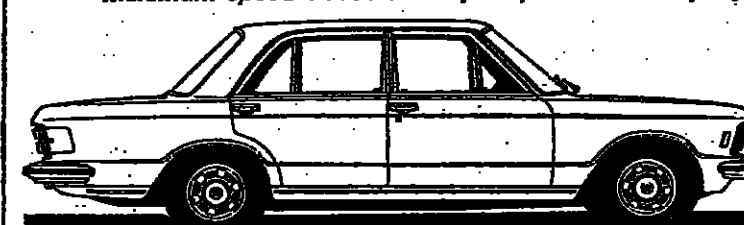
The driver's seat adjusts up and down, as well as fore and aft. So does the steering wheel. There is a hydraulic damper to eliminate road reactions through the steering wheel. And hydraulic power assistance to take the effort out of steering. A brake servo system that makes light work of stopping. A limited-slip differential (standard on the coupé, optional on the

sedan) to prevent wheelspin on slippery surfaces—which can be a problem with cars with the sort of power the 130 has under the hood.

But listing the outstanding features of the 130 is no substitute for trying it yourself on the road. Which is the only way of finding out that in the big car category the Fiat 130 has something special to offer.

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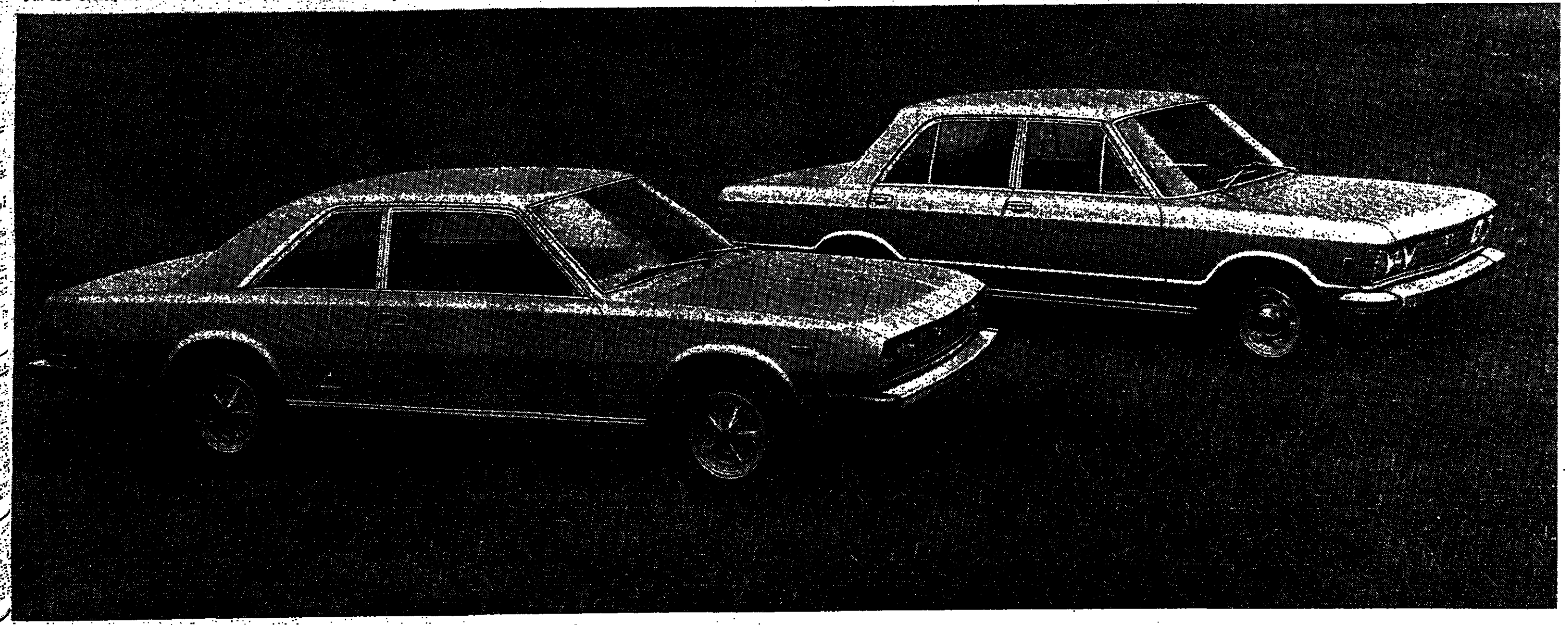
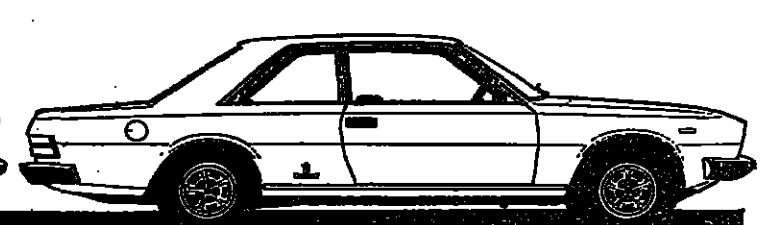
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Open-Ended War

The strong offensive by North Vietnamese troops that resulted in capture of Quang Tri, undertaken almost simultaneously with the trip to Paris of Hanoi Politburo member Le Duc Tho, could not have been coincidental. The military-diplomatic character of the current Communist offensive has been evident from the start. That Communist offensive, designed to improve the Communist bargaining position in Paris, is now challenging President Nixon's Vietnam policies as never before in this long and fruitless war.

The challenge is hardly answered by the President's rhetorical posturing of recent days. Mr. Nixon's warning in Texas that North Vietnam was "taking a very great risk"—presumably a threat to resume bombing of the Hanoi-Haiphong heartland—is not likely to have any more effect than the futile bombing itself last month and in the 1965-66 period.

What is needed now is a reappraisal of the administration policies that, since 1968, have given Vietnamization of the war and other military measures priority over efforts to negotiate peace. From the beginning, the President has held his negotiating price high—nothing less than the preservation of Saigon's anti-Communist regime—on a double assumption.

One assumption behind Vietnamization was that the withdrawal of most American ground troops from Vietnam would remove the war from the forefront of political issues in the United States before November, 1972. The other assumption was that President Thieu's million-man army by 1972 could hold South Vietnam securely with American air and naval support, plus economic and arms aid. The belief was that these optimistic assumptions, if borne out, would favor Mr. Nixon's re-election and confront Hanoi with a choice between negotiating on Mr. Nixon's terms or facing four more years of war.

There never was much valid reason to accept either assumption; but in any event both are now being cruelly blown apart by the current Communist offensive. The war not only has rebounded as a political issue in the United States, but the administra-

tion's war policies appear from the primaries to be losing even their former supporters. Mr. Nixon's stated assumption that South Vietnam's Army would be able to "hack it" is now being severely tested to the point that it is apparent that only American air and sea power has saved the South Vietnamese from even more devastating defeats than they have already suffered.

Hanoi's diplomatic offensive, meanwhile, is probing the essential contradiction in Mr. Nixon's two-track policy of Vietnamization and negotiation. Vietnamization of the war requires strengthening and supporting the Thieu regime. The negotiation of a peace settlement requires its replacement with a compromise government acceptable to both sides.

All this is certain to be affected now by the probably irreversible change in the nature of the war that has just occurred. From a civil war within South Vietnam, aided clandestinely at first, then more substantially, by Hanoi, the struggle has been transformed by the large-scale North Vietnamese crossing of the Demilitarized Zone into virtually a conventional war between the armies of both Vietnams.

The "open-ended" character of the war led Sen. Mike Mansfield many years ago to urge Washington to abandon dreams of victory and seek a negotiated compromise. That advice is even sounder today.

Further delay will not improve the American bargaining position, which has declined steadily with the reduction of American forces in Vietnam. The time has come to explore seriously North Vietnam's proposal for a tripartite "government of national harmony" and Le Duc Tho's insistence in Paris Sunday that it would not "impose a Communist regime" in South Vietnam as Mr. Nixon claims.

Agreement will not be easily reached on the composition and duration of a caretaker regime in Saigon to be confirmed by elections. But it is the key to a political settlement. It will still be the key when the present battles are over, even if the military stalemate can be re-established.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

J. Edgar Hoover

Few, if any, men in the history of the United States have accumulated so much power and wielded it for so long as did J. Edgar Hoover. His career as a public servant spanned a fourth of the history of our nation. He was a force to be reckoned with in national affairs before two-thirds of all the citizens alive today were even born. His power and influence, measured as such things are in Washington, far outweighed that of the men he nominally worked for—the attorneys general—and sometimes seemed to surpass even that of the Presidents, if only because he was here when they came and they knew he would be here when they left.

While we did not count ourselves among Mr. Hoover's great admirers—especially in his later years—we would not minimize those genuine contributions he made to the well-being of the country. His early fame was based, and rightly so, on his performance in taking an incompetent and corrupt investigative service and turning it into a fully professional and honorable police force. During the 1930s, when heroes were scarce and public distaste of police corruption was widespread, he filled a public need by projecting the image of the perfect cop. That image lives on—tarnished somewhat by events of later years—in the awe and respect

that most Americans have for the words Federal Bureau of Investigation. Throughout it all, Mr. Hoover may have made his single greatest contribution by consistently and fervently rejecting the idea of certain great expansions in the FBI's authority and jurisdiction, an idea that could have developed easily into a national police force with all the potential evils of such a system.

With all this, and more, to his credit, it is sad that Mr. Hoover held on to the power that was his so long. His failure for years to admit the existence of organized crime and his reluctance to accept denials of civil rights as an appropriate object of investigation for his agency are blots on the FBI's record. There were similar blots on his own record—the attacks on Martin Luther King, the concealment of wiretapping activities, the use of FBI dossiers for purposes other than law enforcement, the occasional forays into political and even foreign policy issues. These were mostly indiscretions of his later years and we prefer to think of them in terms of the abuses that occur when men hold so much power for too long. It would have been better if Mr. Hoover had trained his successor and stepped aside some years ago. As it is, we hope that it will be the good he did and not the bad that lives on.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Limits of Power

Neither Mrs. Meir nor President Sadat has reason to fear or hope for such world bargaining in Moscow as Middle East for Far East, Israelis for North Vietnamese. The White House does not reign in Jerusalem any more than the Kremlin in Hanoi. Brezhnev and Nixon are both aware of this and each one knows the limits of his partner's powers.

—From *Le Figaro* (Paris).

Bonn's East Treaties

Widespread misjudgment of the situation with regard to the Moscow and Warsaw treaties is based on the quite unjustified assumption that the Christian Democrats in Bonn are opposing them either for the mere

sake of opposition or in a dangerous resurgence of German nationalism of which their better elements are somehow ashamed.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

Vietnam's Civilian Casualties

The most tragic victims of this offensive are the Vietnamese themselves. The miserable sight of vulnerable refugees streaming from one war zone to another raises questions beyond those of victory or defeat. The North Vietnamese bear much of the blame for this because of their invasion. Apparently the temptation to humiliate the Americans before they were out of the way was too great. The American reaction was predictable. The timing of the invasion has increased the number of civilian casualties.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 4, 1897
NEW YORK—Political gossip has it that since President McKinley's return to Washington he has made the first careful scrutiny of the political horizon and finds the lowering clouds threatening disaster. In New York, Sen. Platt is not pleased with having to acquiesce in certain appointments and Mr. Whitlaw Reid is said to be very much disappointed with the administration, expecting either a cabinet place or the British Embassy for himself.

Fifty Years Ago

May 4, 1922
PARIS—A common feminine criticism of Lady Astor, M. P., from the time of her appearing in public in America during her present visit has been that she is "old fashioned." This was the openly uttered comment at the Pan American conference of women voters she has been attending in Baltimore. And yet Lady Astor, the first woman member of the most conservative of legislative bodies, is regarded by thousands of women as the most striking exponent of woman's progress in the world.



'Please Thank Mr. Nixon For His Support, But Tell Him He Is Just Too Kind!'

Nixon Defeat a Credible Possibility

By Kenneth Crawford

WASHINGTON.—For the first time this year, President Nixon's defeat for re-election has become a credible possibility. So has the presidential nomination of Sen. George McGovern by the Democratic party. So has the fall of South Vietnam and total conquest of Indochina by North Vietnamese Communism.

All these possibilities are, of course, related. And they remain only possibilities. But the way events have turned in the last few weeks suggests that their probable consequences should be considered.

The chance of defeating Mr. Nixon gladdens the hearts of many. Nixonophobia is endemic. Some of it is reasoned but much of it is unreasoned prejudice. However come by, it is a fact of explosive political potential.

Among those who consider the President's defeat eminently conceivable is the administration official, identified by CBS as Secretary of the Treasury John Connally, who has revealed that Mr. Nixon decided to bomb the Hanoi-Haiphong area against the advice of most of his counselors and realized when he did it that it might cost him re-election.

A Gesture

Since this decision could have no immediate effect on the fighting in the South, it was a gesture, foolhardy or gallant, depending upon one's view of the world situation. It was a message, primarily for Moscow, that Mr. Nixon still considers the United States a power with objectives and principles it will not lightly abandon under pressure. It will stand by its friends with what resources it has available, in this case, air power.

If the North Vietnamese invasion of the South succeeds, if Saigon is occupied, if the more than 5,000 officials, teachers and plain citizens systematically massacred in Hue when the city was invested during the 1968 Tet offensive is again the pattern of the conqueror's behavior (there is no reason to suppose that it would not be, then Mr. Nixon, as the man in charge, will be blamed. He hasn't the personal appeal that John Kennedy brought through the Bay of Pigs debacle.

It will be said, already is being said, that his Vietnamization policy failed. Never mind that Vietnamization was the only alternative open to him given the clamor for complete withdrawal maintained by most of the establishment press, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the academic community and the newly entrenched youth. The only alternative, that is, to an arranged takeover of Saigon by Hanoi.

This is where McGovern comes into it. He has been one of the most persistent clamorers and he stands to benefit from disaster in Vietnam. Humphrey and the now retired campaigner Sen. Muskie joined him in demanding capitulation even before the situation in South Vietnam deteriorated. But even so, they came lately. McGovern was there first with the loudest in enthusiastic defeatism.

Not that it seems to make much difference at this point which of the three—or Sen. Edward Kennedy, for that matter—is nominated by the Democrats. They are all walking about the same line not only on the war but on most domestic issues as well. They have all become populists eager to demonstrate that they share the discontents of the electorate. Their oversimplification of the revenue problem, for example, creates the impression, as they mean it to, that they will all but abolish taxation except for millionaires.

Talk Value

Accepted at talk value, the serious Democratic hopefuls, except for Sen. Henry Jackson, are as alike as Ike and Mike. Humphrey and Muskie are still classified as centrists out of suspicion that they don't quite mean what they say. There is a supposition that McGovern probably does. The one best qualified for the presidency may well be the one who is most hypocritical in

his campaign—the one who least believes in his own glib solutions. Yet the big question is not so much who will win the Democratic nomination or even the presidency, a sobering office. It is what the spectacle of an Indochina awash in blood and Communist repression would do to the United States and its future.

Would there be profound psychic damage? Vindictive second thoughts? A scapegoat hunt? Or would the American people, accustomed as they are to victory, shrug off this kind of defeat? Would they accept a Communist Indochina as something inevitably cast by the wave of the future? Would they agree with the left intellectuals that Communism offers the best hope for modernization of backward countries?

Nobody can be sure what the answers to these questions will be if hypothesis becomes reality. Past attitudes may not be much of a guide. The contention

Submerged Spirit

Unless the traditional American spirit has been more submerged than seems possible under Viet Cong flag-waving youths, who seem to think that heads are for growing hair and campus windows for breaking, humiliating defeat will not be borne with resignation in this country. Nor will resentment be assuaged by the often repeated assurance that France survived its beating in Vietnam and so can we. Even

the magnificent posturing of De Gaulle couldn't conceal France's drop into the third class among powers.

Perhaps, with luck, we shall yet escape this ordeal. Perhaps the South Vietnamese Army, with the help it is getting from American air power at Mr. Nixon's insistence, can absorb the present invasion as it did the Tet offensive. Perhaps the North Vietnamese, having thrown everything they have into this venture, will then sue for peace, overly optimistic as this seems.

In that case, President Nixon could continue to practice his peace diplomacy at least through the rest of this year. Maybe his mission to Moscow will achieve a nuclear arms limitation treaty. This should help make him a formidable candidate for reelection, forcing the Democrats to edge back toward the middle of the road where most of the voters are likely to end up when confronted with either-or choice.

Nixon's Hardest Decision

By James Reston

NEW YORK.—President Nixon is now approaching another critical decision in Vietnam. What to do if the enemy stops the invasion before or after the battle for the former Vietnamese capital of Hue, and offers to make a deal while Hanoi is in control of a large part of the north of South Vietnam?

There have been some reliable indications through the embassies in Paris and Washington that Hanoi and the National Liberation Front will do just that, and such a pause in the fighting would put the Nixon administration and the Thieu government in Saigon in a very awkward situation.

So long as the Communist offensive goes on—and it is making alarming progress—Nixon's policy is clear. He has stated that he would do "whatever is necessary," short of using atomic weapons or sending the American expeditionary force back into the battle on the ground, "until the North Vietnamese stop their offensive in South Vietnam."

But he has left himself an out. He has not said that he would continue his air and naval attacks until they pull back of the De-

militarized Zone and get their troops out of South Vietnam, but only "until the invasion stops."

What then if it stops, with Hanoi in substantial control of the north or even of Hue?

"The only thing we have refused to do," Nixon said in his last Vietnam policy statement on April 26, "is to accede to the enemy's demand to overthrow the lawfully constituted government of South Vietnam and to impose a Communist dictatorship in its place."

But when Le Duc Tho of the North Vietnamese Politburo got back to Paris on April 30 to reopen the negotiations, he denied that he was demanding a Communist government in Saigon.

"In South Vietnam," he said, in a formal statement, "what we want is a government of national harmony... we in no way want to impose a 'Communist regime' in South Vietnam such as Mr. Nixon has fabricated, but our people are also determined not to permit the American administration to establish a puppet power in its pay."

Well, we have heard all this before, but with the enemy invasion cutting South Vietnam in half and threatening Hue, the alternatives before the President are hard and even ominous. The further south the enemy penetrates, the closer the armies get together and the more they move into populous civilian areas, where the President has to risk hitting the ARVN and the South Vietnamese people.

A Hard Bargain

He can insist on fighting the battle through, relying on the South Vietnamese and American air and naval power to smash the invasion and drive the enemy back of the DMZ, or, if the enemy pauses and offers to negotiate at Hue, he can agree to negotiate for a coalition government in Saigon, with the Communists and without Gen. Thieu.

It is a hard bargain, but he is probably going to have to choose between fighting even harder while he withdraws his ground forces, or negotiating a new coalition government in Saigon. Nixon has been up against many hard decisions since he entered the White House, but this may be the hardest of all, especially since he has to try to reconcile the tough moral line he took at Secretary Connally's ranch in Texas, with his mission to Moscow this month to negotiate "a generation of peace," which is his main presidential election argument.

In the middle of his first term in the White House, Nixon offered to negotiate a settlement on the basis of the hard political and geographical facts: Who was in control of what in South Vietnam? And now Hanoi seems to be testing that proposition. Nixon gave three reasons for

his April 26 statement for continuing the battle: "First, to protect our remaining American forces. Second, to permit continuation of our withdrawal program. And third, to prevent the imposition of a Communist regime on the people of South Vietnam against their will, with the inevitable bloodbath that would follow for hundreds of thousands who have dared to oppose Communist aggression."

Hanoi's answer to this, from Le Duc Tho in Paris, was that his government would guarantee the protection of the remaining American forces, and the release of the American prisoners, and that it didn't want to impose a Communist government on Saigon, but that it "demanded" the "immediate resignation" of Nguyen Van Thieu as head of the Saigon regime, and a change of policy in Saigon by a new coalition government, including the Communists.

Nothing could be harder for Nixon to swallow, but he may have to swallow it or fight even harder than before by the end of this month. The danger at the moment is that Hanoi is doing so well in the drive toward Hue that it may think it can smash its way to a military victory and not only demoralize and defeat Saigon but humiliate Washington.

What Will Nixon Do? Hopefully, they will not take this gamble, because nobody in Washington, or Moscow or Peking, let alone in Hanoi, can calculate what Nixon will do if he is trapped. This point has been emphasized through private channels to everybody on the other side, and apparently they have got the point.

So Hanoi will probably call for a cease-fire at Hue and proclaim an alternative "government" of South Vietnam there, and ask for a compromise settlement and a coalition government in Saigon without Gen. Thieu.

What then will Nixon do? This is the question that is being debated privately in Washington these days, and the answer may very well determine the outcome of the war and influence the presidential election in November.

New Evidence Of Brezhnev Supremacy

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Superficial Westerners mocked him for years as the dullest of the dog the apparition's apparition. Now the hour of Leonid Brezhnev comes round with a vengeance. Russia's party secretary heads into the summit meeting with President Nixon three weeks hence as the leading figure in the Communist world, and the point man on peace or war. He has forced the President into a position where the United States can now only military pressure in Vietnam, only at the risk of losing a good agreement on arms control.

Fresh evidence of Mr. Brezhnev's supremacy in the Communist world emerged from his recent talks with Henry Kissinger, the President's chief adviser on foreign policy. Their conversations lasted through two days and covered the full range of matters from Vietnam through trade to arms control. At the end of each session, Mr. Brezhnev reported to his colleagues in the Politburo.

But he handled the discussion without any assistance from the other political leaders. Even Premier Alexei Kosygin, who figures so importantly in so many foreign policy issues, did not sit in. Brezhnev stood alone as the responsible figure on the biggest questions.

At first glance the emergence of Mr. Brezhnev bodes well for the Moscow summit. President Nixon clearly does have an opposite number on the Russian side. He and Mr. Brezhnev can engage in a one-on-one situation. And on matters where there is underlying harmony, they can cut through details to agreement.

A clear case in point is arms control. The Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, in Vienna and Helsinki, have pretty certainly reached the point of breakthrough in two central issues.

The starting point is the limitation of defense missile systems. The Russians have built such a system around Moscow, and the United States is constructing anti-ballistic missile or ABM sites in North Dakota and Montana.

Originally the United States proposed that each side freeze development of defense missiles at those levels. The Russians retorted that that would give the Americans a two-for-one advantage.

The United States indicated a willingness to have the Russians draw even in number of sites. But Washington made such party contingent on reaching an agreement that limited offensive missile systems, including those launched from the sea.

In the past couple of weeks this tangle has been straightened out. The Russians have accepted the American demand for a limitation on offensive weapons, including submarines. They have proposed to supplement the Moscow ABM with a second, apparently quite small, system.

All that remains is for President Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev to approve the details. That can be done with ease at the summit. For Mr. Brezhnev in particular there would be no trouble since the terms which are now emerging would formalize Soviet equality with the United States in strategic weapons.

But Vietnam presents an almost opposite case. In the past, a tacit Big Two agreement has been in effect. The Russians have been willing to negotiate with the United States on arms control despite this country's role in Vietnam. But Moscow has never been prepared to abandon its help to Hanoi for the sake of agreement with Washington.

Quite the contrary, as recent events have demonstrated. When the United States bombed Hanoi and Haiphong on April 15, the Soviet Union increased its aid to North Vietnam. In particular the Russians sent minesweepers to Haiphong as a move against possible American blockade.

Thereafter, Mr. Brezhnev and Dr. Kissinger in effect resumed the old tacit agreement. In the Moscow talks, Mr. Brezhnev accepted the principle that he would not let Vietnam get in the way of arms control talks. But he made it clear, in some very round talk, that he is not going to let arms control get in the way of helping his ally in Asia.

What this means is that Mr. Brezhnev has put it up to the President. Mr. Nixon can get a settlement in Vietnam by accepting Hanoi's terms. But failing that, the war will go on to what now looks like a disastrous end. And if Mr. Nixon augments the military effort, then he risks a Russian counter-stroke that would force abandonment of the summit and the arms control agreement which lies at the heart of the President's claim to have initiated a generation of peace.

Paris Entertainment

Crazy Horse Turns 21 With a New Revue

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
PARIS (UPT)—The Crazy Horse Saloon is 21. This anniversary was celebrated by a special presentation of its revue, billed rather alarmingly as "Tonight's Sophisticated Debauchery."

Alain Bernardin, against the advice of his friends—opened the cabaret of Wild West design in 1951 at 12 Avenue George V. It has been packed nightly ever since and was soon world famous.

Adding as its manager and its director, he borrowed as its principal feature the "striptease" of American burlesque, revising the art with Parisian chic, ingenious ideas and a worldly manner. "Dilettante," he selects the girls and the novelty numbers, supervises the costumes, lighting, music and décor, provides the material for the sketches and imposes a smart pace on all that happens. He has carved out a niche for himself in theatrical history as a producer and as an enigma. He has cultivated a style that is being imitated from Lebanon to Las Vegas. One remembers from over the years many of his happy conceits: Grocho Marx lost among the lively mummies of a pyramid, Lady Chatterley on the first night of widowhood, the tableaux featuring Dod von Hamburg, immortalized in a series of portraits by Ludwig Bemmelmann.

New Names
The Bernardin glamorizing process extends to the renaming of his feminine personnel. In the present edition of the Crazy Horse folies, you will encounter: Lova Moore, a Frenchwoman recruited from the art studios; Polly Underwood, a German-American brunette; Prima Symphonia, a Franco-Polish paragon; Bontia Super, a Franco-German who, according to the program, is an accomplished horsewoman; Sofia Palladium, a Franco-Italian ballet mistress; Rosa Fumetto, from Naples, who does a volcanic dance before a backdrop of Vesuvius; Capella Poppo, half Canadian, half Italian; Viola Vibrato from Tel Aviv; Mike Mike of Java; Franco Torpedo, an Australian smasher; Anna Fortolletto of Anglo-Polish extraction; Stella Pailhoull, from Iran, who has insured her extraordinary tresses for 110,000 at Lloyd's; and Eva Bratislava from Prague, who would melt the Iron Curtain. Mr. Bernardin has picked his beauties from near and far with his customary impeccable taste. They dance together in a Charleston, clad as Twiggy; in cloche hats and polka-dotted frocks.

The erotic and the comic alternate on the program. That veteran devotee of cigar butts, match boxes and starched shirt fronts, "Chiff Chasse," is back and his appetites for the two ingredients are combined. In a spotlight of checkered colors the classic Three Graces whirl rather disgracefully and the gymnastics of two other graces would never be permitted at the YWCA. The festivities of the Crazy Horse Saloon's coming of age are being conducted for the most part in birthday suits.

The Alcazar (62 Rue Mazarine) has a springtime revue of refreshing vigor and youthful zest which concludes with lowered swings flying on high, with fireworks, its designer and co-director, as a garden vase of red brick and with the spectators being showered with paper petals.

The rites of spring begin at 11 and continue, without intermission, until 2 a.m. The show is nonstop and so is the fun, with the company seeming to enjoy themselves as much as the audience. The sense of abandon is contagious at the Alcazar. Jean-Marie Riviere, as

Crazy Horse dancers in the new show.



master of ceremonies, equipped with microphone and police whistle, serves as barker for each number and participates in some of them.

Riviere and Dolnitz have restored a diverting feature from the music-hall extravaganzas of old: the lampooning of current Parisian offerings. The Bolshoi ballet dancing "Swan Lake" is mildly mocked and there is a hilarious all-out burlesque of the romantic opera, "Cipri," the Chatelet hit, with its dainty maids, hot-blooded tziganes, long-legged premier danseur and coy comedy relief. Al Capone's Prohibition Chicago and the travesty of "Dracula" are in a heavier vein and perhaps we could do without the heartbroken clown and his double. But here is certainly stimulating entertainment for a May evening, from the spirited cancaning of Minka and her troupe to the lilac-time finale.

The café-theater L'Arlequin (75 Rue Daguerre) is presenting a new play by the Polish dramatist Slawomir Mrozek (who wrote "Tango") in differing versions—as black tragedy and as black farce.

The title is "Striptease"—and though both its characters are forced to part with some of their clothing during its action, the striptease here is one of the psyche rather than that of the

The return of Les Trois Menestrels is a cause for rejoicing. The stylish trio is at La Belle Epoque (36 Rue des Petits Champs) and they have brought with them some amusing material: a skit in which they ridicule the pompous rituals of grand opera, a charming touch of pathos with their singing of Trenet's "C'est la Vie," and the good-natured number about France's First Lady, Colette De-

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A Change in Champagne

By Jon Winroth

PARIS (UPT)—Champagne is perhaps the single most popular French wine in the world and it is constantly evolving in its striking diversity. According to recently released figures, a record 116.4 million bottles were sold in 1971, considerably more than even high-yield Beaujolais, the hitherto table wine par excellence.

The sales represent a dangerous 14 percent increase over 1970. Dangerous because if 1970 crop was enormous, replenishing low stocks, the 1971 harvest was so small (well below average, less than 40 percent of 1970's) that stocks once again face too-rapid depletion. For champagne producers need a minimum lead of three years to cover normal aging.

But these are the problems of steadily mounting success. Ten years ago less than half as many bottles (not quite 58 million in 1962) were sold throughout the world.

It always comes as something of a shock how much champagne the French drink themselves, 71 percent of the bottles sold in 1971, or 82.4 million bottles versus only 34 million for the rest of the world.

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WINE

A drop of 17 percent from the 45 million sold in 1970.

Furthermore, in 1969 the United States was the second largest export market, but last year was only fourth, considerably behind Great Britain, Italy and even Belgium.

Most champagne is a blend of about two-thirds blanc de noir grapes and one-third blanc de blanc which is entirely transformed by a secondary fermentation in the bottle to create the bubbles. But before it is sent out into the world, it also receives a dose of *liqueur d'expedition*, as much as 1.5 percent for brut, increasing with extra-dry, sec and demi-sec and growing even more in *doux* (up to 12 percent), which only the Far East seems to appreciate today.

It may be a matter of taste how sweet you like your champagne but it is a matter of fact that the more you dose it the lower the quality of wine it is necessary to use since the sweet-

ness effectively hides any fineness of taste.

In the latest and best development in champagne, the *liqueur d'expedition* has been done away with entirely. So far as I know, the only producer, Legras at Chouilly in the Côte de Blancs, has actually brought out this wine, calling it *brut integral*. However, his move definitely represents a new trend and other producers are preparing to follow Legras's example. Their labels may read *brut integral*, *brut zero*, *brut 100 percent* or *brut de brut*; the terms, known to connoisseurs, all mean the same thing, an absence of the *liqueur d'expedition*.

The result is extraordinary for it is impossible to hide any defects in this totally unsweetened wine. Only the finest champagne is used and a more clean wine with more delicacy, fruitiness and bouquet in perfect balance could not be imagined.

The new *brut integral* and every other variety of champagne can so far only be found at Legras's (1 Rue de la Banque) and the Caves de la Madeleine (Cité Berryer, 35 Rue Royale).

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Music in London

The Camden Festival Opens on Novel Note

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, May 3 (UPT)—The annual festival of the London borough of Camden can always be counted upon to come up with improbable operatic novelties; and it would be difficult to imagine less probable fare than the double bill of Rachmaninoff's "Aleko" and Massenet's "La Navarraise," with which the 1972 festival was inaugurated at Colleside Theatre, near the Euston Station, last night.

The operas date from 1893 and 1894 respectively, and what they have in common is a debt to "Cavalleria Rusticana," which had injected verismo into opera in 1890. Both are one-acters; both have to do with passionately dedicated women terribly wronged, and both require of their singers a lot of lung power to surmount a clamorous orchestra.

Rachmaninoff, remembered primarily as a pianist and composer of piano concertos, wrote three operas, of which "Aleko" is

the least considerable, not surprising when one learns that it was written in three weeks when he was 19 as a graduation piece at the Moscow Conservatory. It's a promising student work, whose exploitation of the exotic devices of Borodin's "Prince Igor" is rather inferior to what George Forrest and Robert Wright accomplished in "Kismet."

Massenet's pot-boiler, on the other hand, written for Emma Calvé, and obviously inspired by Calvé's tempestuous impersonation of Santuzza, rather than by

her even more famous Carmen, is the work of a 50-year-old theater master.

It's easy to have fun with "La Navarraise," which is set in a Basque village in the midst of battle during the Carlist wars. C. B. Shaw, reviewing the premiere in London, found the temptation irresistible, noting that "before the curtain had been up 30 seconds, not less than a ton of gunpowder can have been consumed." But it is, in fact, an effective piece, Massenet knew exactly what he was about,

and he made every minute of a mere three-quarters of an hour count.

Joyce Blackham, in the title role, hardly fulfilled Shaw's description of Calvé as "a living volcano." Nor was she quite up to the final scene, where La Navarraise, with her lover dead at her feet, suddenly loses her wits. This was Massenet's concession to Calvé, whose mad scene in Thomas's "Hamlet" was one of her most spectacular triumphs. But short of duplicating Calvé, or Geraldine Farrar, whose last new role at the Met this was in the season of 1921-22, she gave a vocally and dramatically eloquent performance.

A lot of thought, devotion, hard work—and gunpowder—had gone into the preparation of both operas, and given the limited resources of staging and rehearsal, the accomplishment of the Opera Company under George Badescu was admirable.

Where else, today, would one encounter Rachmaninoff and Massenet on a double bill?

Earlier, they had twice cancelled their visit to Budapest for reasons of health.

While she will sing the title role, he will conduct the orchestra, they said during a visit to Budapest for a concert of opera arias and lieder at which Rostropovich accompanied his wife on the piano.

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Diagram showing flight routes from London to various destinations including Miami, New Orleans, Houston, California, the Caribbean, and Mexico.

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PARIS, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1972

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EEC Charges Two Firms Abuse Power

U.S. Co., Italian Unit Drug Supplies Cited

BRUSSELS, May 3 (AP-DJ)—The Common Market Commission has charged Commercial Solvents Corp. of New York and its Italian subsidiary with taking unfair advantage of their near monopoly in the raw material of a commonly used anti-tuberculosis drug.

The complaint is only the third time that the commission has attempted to invoke the "unfair advantage" clause of Article 86 of the Treaty of Rome. One of the previous cases also involved a U.S. company—Continental Can Corp.

Commercial Solvents and its 51 percent-owned subsidiary Istituto Chimioterapico Italiano, are suspected of having a monopoly in the raw material and of refusing to sell it to a traditional customer who has no other source of supply.

The case was started last summer, when Laboratorio Chimico Farmaceutico Giorgio Zoja, of Milan complained that it could not obtain supplies of amphotericin or nitropropene, raw materials for the anti-tuberculosis drug dextrothambutol.

Heavy Fine Possible

After an initial investigation, the commission last month filed a complaint against Commercial Solvents and its Italian subsidiary. Under EEC procedures, the companies may reply and the commission then takes a formal decision on whether the complaint is justified. A fine of up to \$1 million is possible. A commission decision may be appealed to the EEC court of justice in Luxembourg.

The 10-page complaint says Commercial Solvents has practically a world monopoly of the production of the two primary materials. There are only three major world producers of dextrothambutol, for which there is no substitute product—Commercial Solvents, Zoja, and American Cyanamid Co.

It says that since 1968 Zoja had been Istituto Chimioterapico's main customer for the primary materials, which it processed into the drug and marketed as its principal product. In 1968 and 1969, the two firms held merger negotiations, but these were terminated. In 1970, Istituto Chimioterapico began processing and marketing the drug itself.

In 1969 and 1970, stocks of one of the primary materials, amphotericin, were relatively abundant at various distributors, and Zoja was able to obtain supplies at prices below those charged by the Commercial Solvents group.

But, the complaint charges, "beginning in the second half of 1970, amphotericin and nitropropene suddenly began to become scarce," and disappeared completely shortly thereafter. Suppliers told Zoja they had no stocks because Commercial Solvents had suspended sales. In fact, they were not allowed to sell the chemicals for pharmaceutical use.

It is understood that the commission is also investigating the case in the context of the Treaty of Rome's Article 85, which forbids restrictive agreements among firms.

Zoja is understood to have complained that Commercial Solvents and American Cyanamid had agreed to share the world market for dextrothambutol to the exclusion of Zoja.

An investigation into this allegation is under way, EEC sources said.

Commenting in New York, Commercial Solvents said: "This is in the nature of an administrative proceeding. An answer has been filed by Istituto Chimioterapico Italiano."

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Gulf Catalyst Works With Leaded Gas

Gulf Oil says it has "discovered" a long-lived automotive muller catalyst that may help make unleaded gasoline unnecessary. The catalyst reportedly will reduce nitrogen oxide in auto exhaust emissions without creating ammonia. The company says that until now no catalyst has been found to be effective on nitrogen oxide without forming ammonia as a by-product and that was not susceptible to contamination by tetraethyl lead. "More evaluation work is necessary to firmly establish that this catalyst would meet all service requirements," officials say.

ITT Defers Bid for Australian Firm

International Telephone and Telegraph is delaying its takeover bid for an Australian food company, Frozen Food Industries Ltd. (FFI), until the matter is debated by the Australian Parliament, which will soon discuss policy on foreign investments. ITT has offered to buy all FFI shares at \$3.40 cash each. The takeover was recommended by all FFI directors except one. The government white paper is scheduled for release within three weeks. Since the takeover offer was announced April 26 there has been mounting criticism of the move. One senator has called for Senate committee examination of the takeover due to ITT's alleged use of political power in the United States.

Radial Tire Output System Claimed

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co. says it made "an extremely significant tire production breakthrough which will go a long way toward making possible a major increase in radial tire production without a massive capital investment in new equipment." The company says it has developed a production technique for making radial tires with equipment presently used to produce regular bias and bias-belted tires. It adds that its plants will need only a short time to be able to produce more than 100,000 radial tires daily with the new method.

Phelps Dodge Expects Profit Rise

Phelps Dodge expects 1972 earnings to be "significantly above" 1971's \$3.72 a share, but still sees first-half results trailing the \$3.60 reported for the first half of 1971, president George B. Munroe told the annual meeting. He said that first-quarter earnings of \$1.07 a share (compared with \$1.04 a year ago) were due to the fact that 1971 first-quarter sales were pushed up by strike hedge buying of copper.

Control Data Sees Computer Upturn

Control Data Corp. expects a "small profit" from its computer operation this year, W.C. Norris, president and chairman, told the annual meeting. He also said the company's most profitable subsidiary, Commercial Credit Co., "is looking forward to another good year, with further improvement in earnings." The computer operation showed a loss for the first quarter, but Mr. Norris said it performed "better than budgeted" and the goal of a "small profit for the year appears to be achievable." He added that a cash dividend is unlikely in the near future, but the board has discussed the possibility of a "modest" stock dividend of about 5 percent which could be declared around the first of the year.

In Coming Talks With Nixon

Russia May Seek Monetary, Trade Role

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, May 3 (NYT)—Qualified diplomats and international monetary specialists here believe that the Soviet Union is preparing to raise the possibility of its participation in a new world monetary and trading system with President Nixon when he visits Moscow this month.

The informants said that the Moscow leadership would probably tell Mr. Nixon that it is interested in having some say in the way the system develops.

Swiss Stiffen Rule on Loans

ZURICH, May 3 (AP-DJ)—The Swiss National Bank modified its regulations on capital exports to make it more difficult to obtain loans in its dollar reserves.

Foreign borrowers in Switzerland now will be required to convert 40 percent of the proceeds from Swiss franc loans at 3.88 francs to the dollar. This compares with converting 25 percent of such proceeds at 3.265 francs as required previously, the bank said.

The franc is allowed to move within a range of 3.265 and 3.755 against the dollar, with the mid-point at 3.54, but has been trading at the upper end of its range, reflecting the weakness of the dollar.

As before, all proceeds from foreign loans not converted with the national bank must also be exchanged into other currencies through commercial banks. Therefore, the effect of the new regulation is mainly to ensure that the national bank's dollar reserves decline at a faster rate.

Though the bank doesn't disclose its dollar holdings, almost all of its foreign currency reserves of 9.2 billion francs on April 30 were believed to be denominated in dollars.

A reduction in dollar holdings through purchases of Swiss francs would help tighten domestic money liquidity further, banking sources explained, so as to restrain inflationary pressures.

Swiss capital exports are expected to exceed 7 billion francs this year, including foreign bond issues, medium-term notes and medium-term bank credits. In the first quarter of this year foreign bond issues totaled 715 million francs, up from 310 million francs in the first 1971 quarter.

Canada Sets Tighter Rules On Takeovers

Bid Would Have to Be Of 'Benefit' to Nation

By Jay Walz

OTTAWA, May 3 (NYT)—Canada announced yesterday long-awaited plans to tighten controls over business takeovers by foreign interests. The government proposed to screen takeovers involving Canadian businesses worth \$250,000 or more and whose annual revenues exceed \$3 million.

A prospective buyer would be judged by cabinet-level investigation to see if his purchase "will result in significant benefit to Canada."

"Our policy," Revenue Minister Herb Gray told the House of Commons in introducing the legislation, "is designed to ensure that this country continues to develop as rapidly as possible in a way which is consistent with Canadian needs and aspirations and which safeguards our vital interests."

Tighter Rules

Mr. Gray's statement summarized the government's decision to keep a closer rein on this country's industrial development, which over the last 40 years has fallen largely into the hands of foreign investors and managers, mostly Americans.

The study on which Mr. Gray's report was based showed that total U.S. investment in Canada rose from \$4.66 billion in 1930 to \$28.03 billion in 1967. The total U.S. investment—direct ownership, loans and bond issues—represents 80 percent of foreign holdings in Canada and 30 percent of all American holdings abroad, the study says.

The extent of U.S. ownership and control ranges from more than half of the mining industry to almost all of the automobile manufacturing industry. Americans now own 700 Canadian companies.

The report grows out of a 15-year debate on how Canada might regain and retain control of its economy.

The government proposals fall short of calling for buying back enterprises already owned by foreigners, who have so far been subject to very few rules and conditions.

However, foreigners would be screened when and if they try to expand or take over new businesses.

Truce Denial Wallops N.Y. Stocks

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, May 3 (NYT)—State Department denial of a reported cease-fire in Vietnam reversed a strong rally on the New York Stock Exchange today. Brokers and investors kept one eye on news tickers and another eye on the stock tape as prices moved up—and then down—in rapid-fire fashion.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 8 1/2 at noon when prices reached their best level. Later, a steady retreat set in. The Dow finished at 833.47 with a loss of 1.73. In the two

Sharp Fall After Midsession Rally

previous sessions, the average tumbled a total of nearly 19, reflecting in large measure the stunning Communist advances in South Vietnam.

"There is a general sort of uneasiness in Wall Street—a very uncertain atmosphere," summed up Robert Towbin, a partner of Unterberg, Towbin Co., a member firm of the exchange.

The sharp rally took shape in the opening hour, based upon a report in the Paris newspaper, France-Soir of a possible seven-day truce on South Vietnamese battlefields. Fueled by this unconfirmed report, stock prices kept driving ahead until mid-session.

Shortly after 12:30 p.m., press dispatches quoted a State Department spokesman as saying that the reported cease-fire is "totally without foundation in fact."

Against this background, the Dow fell to a net gain of only 4.67 at 1 p.m. and by 3 p.m. the average stood virtually unchanged for the day. Volume remained moderate at 15.9 million shares.

Sperry Rand, the only issue on the active list to gain more than a fraction of a point, rose 1/8 to 35 1/8. The company reported a 15 percent increase in March-quarter profit after the close of trading yesterday.

Declines on the active roster included Alaska Interstate, down 3/8 to 40 7/8, Tool Research, off 2 3/4 to 43 1/2, Discholl, off 2 1/8 to 43 7/8, and U.S. Gypsum, down 1/4 to 30.

Ford Motor climbed 1/4 to 68 3/4, while General Motors finished unchanged at 77 5/8. Both auto makers reported higher late-April car sales.

Prices also backedtracked on moderate turnover on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dropped 0.14 to 27.49, while declines topped advances, 649 to 284.

Turnover was 4.49 million shares, up from 4.17 million yesterday.

NASDAQ activities included Bank of America, off 3/8, North Central Air, 6 1/2, off 1/8, BankAmerica, 44 1/4, up 3/8, and Cavanaugh, 7 5/8, unchanged.

The State Department's denial also helped push bond prices lower. Corporates closed at their lows, off 1/4 to 1/2 point, while government intermediates were narrowly mixed, but mostly fractionally lower. Trading activity was moderate.

AMC Earnings Climb

NEW YORK, May 3 (AP-DJ)—American Motors reported today its net income in the second quarter ended March 31 was the best since 1965.

Second Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... \$34.0 285.0
Profits (millions)... 6.3 -4.8
Per Share 0.23 -0.19
First Half
Revenue (millions)... 66.0 614.0
Profits (millions)... 12.96 1.1
Per Share 0.43 0.04

In almost all of the intervening quarters, AMC, the smallest of the nation's four major automakers, reported a net loss.

Today's report was a surprise in that it exceeded the estimates of Wall Street analysts.

The company predicted that sales would continue at record levels this year, insuring a record 1972-model year. It said all segments of its business are profitable.

Sperry Rand

NEW YORK, May 3 (NYT)—Net Income of Sperry Rand Corp.

Year 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... \$35.98 506.61
Profits (millions)... 11.6 10.2
Per Share 0.97 0.82

Quarter Duke Power

First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 10.29 15.55
Profits (millions)... 0.44 0.43
Per Share 0.11 0.11

Quarter Emerson Electric

First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 168.1 168.2
Profits (millions)... 15.6 14.15
Per Share 0.65 0.59

First Half

Revenue (millions)... 356.3 330.2
Profits (millions)... 30.36 27.93
Per Share 1.27 1.17

Quarter Electric Power & Light

First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 117.4 102.2
Profits (millions)... 17.8 11.9
Per Share 1.12 0.79

in the March quarter was 15 percent higher than a year ago, but earnings for the fiscal year ended March 31 were down 16 percent from the preceding year.

Fourth Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 549.79 468.02
Profits (millions)... 23.83 20.68
Per Share 0.69 0.60

Year

Revenue (millions)... 1,823.9 1,739.4
Profits (millions)... 60.78 72.27
Per Share 1.77 2.11

The company reported yesterday that its 1972 results included provisions in the fourth quarter for nonrecurring costs related to plant closings and the discontinuance of product lines in the office equipment and consumer products fields. These amounted to \$14 million before taxes and about \$8.8 million, or 20 cents a share, after taxes.

The results also included net income of \$5.2 million, or 15 cents a share, from the inclusion, for the first time, of the company's share of profits of companies in which it holds minority interests.

General Dynamics

First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 383.3 456.0
Profits (millions)... 5.1 4.55
Per Share 0.48 0.43

Quarter Schlumberger Ltd.

First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 194.8 194.7
Profits (millions)... 14.46 13.04
Per Share 1.22 1.03

Quarter United Brands

First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 329.3 248.6
Profits (millions)... 1.95 1.72
Per Share 0.13 0.11

Quarter White Consolidated Industries

First Quarter 1972 1971
Revenue (millions)... 173.9 178.5
Profits (millions)... 6.52 6.45
Per Share 0.49 0.43

a-Adjusted.

International Stock Indexes

Amsterdam... 116.7 116.9 116.5 94.4
Brussels... 140.14 140.82 141.02 131.97
Frankfurt... 128.65 146.47 151.39 125.93
London... 253.3 254.7 260.3 270.4
London 500... 253.26 254.01 259.08 198.72
Milan... 47.91 47.71 49.73 43.89
Paris... 122.0 122.8 123.6 100.1
Singapore... 567.43 567.74 584.98 430.10
Tokyo... 261.2 260.73 250.73 299.89
Tokyo 100... Closed 329.41 329.41 212.31
Zurich... 390.1 386.6 390.1 247.1

(a) new. (c) old.

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U.S. Delays Decision On Alaskan Pipeline

WASHINGTON, May 3 (Reuters)—Interior Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton will put off his long-awaited decision on the trans-Alaska oil pipeline until some time in mid-May.

The Interior Department had indicated in issuing on March 20 a court-required analysis of the controversial 800-mile-long pipeline's impact on the environment, that a decision would be announced 45 days later. But a spokesman for Mr. Morton said today an announcement would take "another couple of weeks—at least."

Debenhams Bid Lapsed

LONDON, May 3 (AP-DJ)—United Drapery Ltd. said today its £138.5 million takeover bid for Debenhams Ltd. has been allowed to lapse. The bid was strongly opposed by Debenhams' directors and not enough shareholders accepted the offer to make it a success.

WYLE ANNUAL REPORT NOW AVAILABLE

Report describes in detail how the company, despite showing a loss, was strengthened in many ways during the year, including new multinational products and markets, strengthened management, and a substantially improved balance sheet. Return to profitability is expected this year. A special sixty-four page supplement accompanying the report describes each of the Wyle companies. To obtain the report and supplement, write Stanley A. Wainer, President, Wyle Laboratories, 128 Maryland St., El Segundo, California 90245.

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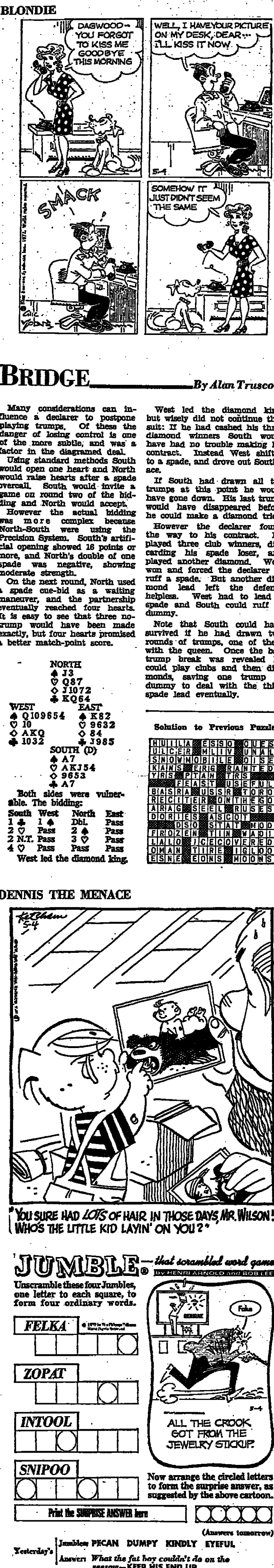


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The famous makers of Fleurs de Rocaille and Belloggia

—1972— Stocks and								—1972— Stocks and								—1972— Stocks and																
High	Low	Div.	In \$	Sls.	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Sls.	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge	High	Low	Div.	In \$	Sls.	100s.	First	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge

Head Office in the United Kingdom



To write about Alberto Moravia is especially difficult for me since for the past decade I have had a sense of him as a figure no longer interesting or even available to anyone committed to the future possibilities of the novel rather than its past achievements. Moravia is the kind of writer who belonged to the history of the novel from the moment his first book appeared.

Moravia has no descendants except in the sense of innumerable ancestors, ranging from Flaubert to Turgenev whom he would be glad to claim, to Maupassant and D'Annunzio, whom he probably would be embarrassed to acknowledge.

Yet even if he does not begot, he survives. My God, how he survives! He would be an extraordinary feat any place; but is especially astonishing in Italy, where writers seem sometimes to do everything but write. Moravia, however, has been publishing since 1929 and shows no signs of slowing down. Seven or eight translations of his books have been made for 40 years, their titles generally travestied in English all the way from "Le Ambizioni Sbagliate," published here in 1937 as "The Wheel of Fortune," to his latest novel, "To e Lui," renamed for obscure reasons "Two."

His new "phallic" novel deals with the basic themes which have obsessed him since "Conjugal Love" at least: Art and Sex, Sublimation and Desublimation, Male and Female. He is so exclusively concerned in his fiction with sex, Moravia has assured us, because sex is the only reality to guarantee men still inhabit "nature," and only in "nature" are we all one. This, surely, is the essential clue to what motivates Moravia as a writer.

"Two" deals with the rather inconsequential adventures, and the oversable reflections on those adventures, of a second-rate screenwriter who finds himself bound to an aging and unattractive wife and a less and less rewarding career. He feels he has been condemned to both by his recalcitrant and unruly flesh, and that if he could only "sublimate" his sexual drives he would become one of the rulers of the world of the word rather than the enslaved and victim he is. He hopes that once "sublimated" he will be able to direct as well as write a revolutionary film, financed by a group of wealthy and supercilious young Maosists; but in the end, he is shamed and humiliated by them, overwhelmed by his indomitable phallus with which he conducts a dialogue throughout.

Moravia has remained a half-hearted (and until the present book fundamentally gentle) pornographer because he wants to be a popular writer without ceasing to be a sophisticated city dweller. But sex, as he understands it, is too abstract to be physiological, and the venture is therefore doomed. Yet it is not, to admire the doomed way in which he has kept trying to make his essentially abstract concerns seem actual flesh and blood.

In "Two," however, he finally abandons even the pretense that what intrigues him is dialogue between human beings; since his scenario writer—obsessed with the notion that only "desublimated" men succeed in the world, but forever the slave of his swollen superphallus—can talk to no one who does not share his distended skin. And with him, the secret is out: what has *always* concerned Moravia is the dialogue within the single self between Mind and Body, Spirit and Flesh, Ego and Id, or, as he puts it this time around, between a Man and his own Penis.

Moravia's latest novel thus seems rather more technically innovative than his earlier works, for he feels obliged to make his "phallic" antagonist at least as articulate and witty as the failed artist who is his protagonist. But, of course, a similar device was employed in a similar way long before. Moravia invents nothing ever, only recapitulates; and here he turns out to be doing variations on the theme somewhat more ingeniously, though less pretentiously, handled some 200 years ago by Diderot in "Les Bijoux Indiscrets."

Finally, however, what remains in the mind out of Moravia's books are not his attempts at translating art and politics down to the level of metaphors. Nor is it even his pose of rendering "realistically" the surfaces of popular life, as in "The Woman of Rome." What continues to haunt us is the nostalgia and melancholy of the fiction in which he renders frankly the dialogue within—as in "The Woman of Rome." What continues to haunt us is the nostalgia and melancholy of the novelette, "Agostino," and even earlier short stories like "A Sick Boy's Winter." In these, we hear the voice, which speaks always in the plaintive tones of a sick, mother-obsessed bourgeois boy. If we love rather than respect him, it is for the sake of that boy, who remains alive some place deep within the successful author. One imagines that little Alberto Fincherle, not yet rebaptized "Moravia," staring forever through the iron grille which separated his family garden from the street, and trying to imagine what life can really be like for all those inscrutable Poor People going about their business Out There.

Moravia may have introduced no new techniques into Italian narrative, and he may remain somehow bafflingly provincial. But whenever he evokes the shame and terror of the European bourgeois looking for Real Life, i.e., his own Unconscious, in an encounter with a prostitute or the seduction of innocence next door, he makes a real contribution to the fiction of our dying century, unforgettable in its own minor way.

Leslie Fiedler teaches at the University of Buffalo. His collected essays were published last year. This review is abridged from his article for The New York Times Book Review.

ACROSS					DOWN				
1 Bachelor doings	51 Wholly	19 Show —	53 Arctic	21 Went amok	1 Balkan native	35 Algonquian	37 Words for a	40 ShriII	42 Stroll
6 Relative of nouns	54 Sap	26 Fallacious one	59 Beget	28 "—— partridge in a . . ."	2 Prefix for scope. or vision	36 Shepherd's	38 Take-out order	41 Shrill	43 Strife
10 Northern native	61 Took a bead on	27 Service org. branches	62 Single	29 Job for a garage	3 Seaweed substance	39 Shepherd's	40 Stroll	44 Make a comparison	45 Target for Tell
14 Kind of holiday or tender	63 British gum	30 Counterstroke	64 Startle	32 One for the road	4 Malodorous	41 Shrill	42 Stroll	46 Target for Tell	47 Obtruse one
15 Number for the Muses	65 Grid men	33 River of Thailand	66 Impudent	34 River of Thailand	5 One of the deadly sins	42 Stroll	43 Strife	48 Fair	49 Churny, etc.
16 Zoological suffix	67 Dublin first name	35 Algonquian		36 Shepherd's	6 First-aid problems	44 Make a comparison	45 Target for Tell	50 Misdo	51 Clear the slate
17 Tree of Southwest		36 Shepherd's		37 Words for a	7 Lingo	46 Target for Tell	47 Obtruse one	52 Silicate	53 Yemenite ruler
18 New Orleans specialties		37 Words for a		38 Take-out order	8 Digestive aid	48 Fair	49 Churny, etc.	54 Clear the slate	55 Silicate
20 Part of a letter sign-off		38 Take-out order		39 Shepherd's	9 "—— who?"	49 Churny, etc.	50 Misdo	51 Clear the slate	56 Yemenite ruler
22 Sluggish		39 Shepherd's		40 Stroll	10 Climbing plant	50 Misdo	52 Silicate	53 Yemenite ruler	57 Last Caesar
23 Place for an odalisk		40 Stroll		41 Shrill	11 Builder's second thought	51 Clear the slate	54 Clear the slate	55 Silicate	58 First utopia
24 Roofing tools		41 Shrill		42 Stroll	12 Chaplain	52 Silicate	53 Yemenite ruler	56 Yemenite ruler	59 Clairvoyance, for short
25 Exotl		42 Stroll		43 Strife	13 Exterminator's targets	53 Yemenite ruler	54 Clear the slate	55 Silicate	
26 More precise		43 Strife		44 Make a comparison		54 Clear the slate	55 Silicate	56 Yemenite ruler	
31 On the quiet		44 Make a comparison		45 Target for Tell		55 Silicate	56 Yemenite ruler	57 Last Caesar	
33 Egg on		45 Target for Tell		46 Target for Tell		56 Yemenite ruler	57 Last Caesar	58 First utopia	
35 Shelley elegy		46 Target for Tell		47 Obtruse one		57 Last Caesar	58 First utopia		
40 Common bird		47 Obtruse one		48 Fair		58 First utopia			
41 Flea market in Madrid		48 Fair		49 Churny, etc.					
42 Neanderthal's		49 Churny, etc.		50 Misdo					
43 Eyewash		50 Misdo		51 Clear the slate					
45 Son of Seth		51 Clear the slate		52 Silicate					
46 Stroll		52 Silicate		53 Yemenite ruler					

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